The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 27, 1872. NO. 47.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON,* having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK. Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL,
assville, Huntingdon co., Pa:
The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.
y.21,'72.] GEORGE M. GREEN.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 70.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for former years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, or for the period and purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For cartage for the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars; and constructive cartage shall not hereafter be paid for, but all articles delivered on the trip shall be paid for as one load. And for a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents, including pay of folders and material therefor, thirty thousand dollars.

To pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the Comptroller of the Treasury may find severally due them for services during the sessions of the Forty-second Congress, under the eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

That the Speaker is hereby authorized to employ a clerk, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and no appointment on the doorkeeper's rolls shall be made to take the place of the person hitherto detailed as clerk to the Speaker, and from March first to the close of this fiscal year, six hundred dollars are hereby appropriated for his salary.

SENATE.

That the payment of mileage of Senators for actual attendance at the session of the Senate convened on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by proclamation of the President, is hereby authorized.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For labor, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus for fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of John C. Knowlton, for service as messenger in the Senate during the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To pay Rives and Bailey for complete sets of the Congressional Globe and appendix, furnished to Senators who had not previously received them, under the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand and five dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, ten thousand dollars.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For captain of the police, two hundred and eighty eight dollars; for two lieutenants, at three hundred dollars each; and twenty eight privates, at three hundred and eighty four dollars each; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For contingent expenses of the Library of Congress, rendered necessary by the copyright business of said library, five hundred dollars. To enable the disbursing agent of the Joint Committee on the Library to balance sundry fractional overdrafts in the following funds: For the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy one and eighteen hundred and seventy two, two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eight cents, the same to be placed to the credit of the funds named in the amount specified to each. Fund for purchase of books, twelve dollars and ninety eight cents; fund for purchase of law books, twenty five dollars and seventy nine cents; fund for purchase of periodicals, two dollars and sixty five cents; fund for exchange of public documents, six dollars and seventy cents; fund for repairs, etc., of buildings in botanic garden, seventy five dollars and seventeen cents; fund for improving botanic garden, one hundred and twenty five dollars; fund for contingent expenses of library, eight dollars and seventy nine cents.

To pay Rives and Baily for the reporting and publication of the debates and proceedings of the Forty-first Congress, under the joint resolution approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and contract of April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, so far as may have been provided for by law, two thousand seven hundred and seventy six dollars and ninety eight cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For extra clerk hire necessitated by unusual labor in preparing for the session of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the laws of the third session of the Forty first Congress and of the first session of the Forty-second Congress in pamphlet form, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the laws of the first session of the Forty-first Congress in newspapers, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For publishing the laws of the second session of the Forty-first Congress in newspapers, six thousand one hundred and twelve dollars.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.—For salaries of envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, and ministers resident, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, forty two thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, fifty thousand dollars; and in settling the accounts of John P. Hale, late minister to Spain, the accounting officers of the treasury shall allow him salary to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, at which time his health was so far restored as to be able to travel, and the sum necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated. And the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to allow the payment of such sums as the President shall approve to the consuls of the United States at Algiers, Boulogne, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, and Rheims, as compensation for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe: Provided, That the total sum so expended shall not exceed the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

For contingent expenses of the United States consulates for blank books and stationery, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of dragoman at the consulate at Constantinople from April first, eighteen hundred and sixty six, to March thirty first, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, four hundred dollars.

For improvements and alteration of the Protestant cemetery in Malaga, Spain, five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the consul of the United States in the city of Mexico for the care of the Protestant American cemetery during the past year, for the current fiscal year, and to pay salary of keeper, five hundred dollars, one thousand one hundred and five dollars.

For the annual proportion of the United States of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty five dollars.

For additional expenses of the United States legation in France, consequent upon the removal of the seat of government from Paris to Versailles, eight hundred dollars.

To defray the extraordinary expenses of the American minister to the kingdom of Italy occasioned by the removal of its capital from Turin to Florence and from Florence to Rome, six thousand dollars.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to pay his private amanuensis, as provided by joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy one, from the date of the approval of said joint resolution to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy one, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For repairs to the consular building at Tangiers, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to be available until the end of the next fiscal year.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

For continuing the inquiry into the cause of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and of the lakes, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For preparation of the illustrations, tables, and so forth, of the report of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, five hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES MINTS AND BRANCHES.

BRANCH MINT, San Francisco California.—For wages of workmen and adjusters, twenty one thousand five hundred dollars.

BRANCH MINT, Carson City, Nevada.—For salaries and expenses, (deficiency during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy,) three thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, to wit, for sundry miscellaneous items, including wood, charcoal, and freight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the same character, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, three thousand dollars. For this amount of deficiency in the construction of the assay office, Boise city, Idaho Territory, two thousand ninety two dollars and five cents.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six: For the collection, safe keeping, transferring, and disbursement of the public moneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

To pay deficiencies in the salaries of officers, clerks, and others in the office of the assistant treasurer in New York city for the present fiscal year, nine thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—To pay the governor, secretary, and three members of the board of public works of the District of Columbia such sums as may be due them for salaries from the date of their commissions to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy one, three thousand eight hundred and fifty one dollars and fourteen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To pay the members of the board of health from the date of their appointment to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy two, at two thousand dollars each per annum, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety two dollars and fifty six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For compensation to the president and members of the council of the District of Columbia, for the session commencing on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy one, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for legislative expenses of Montana Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, the same to be expended in publishing the laws and journals of the last session of the legislature of said Territory, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For printing and binding house and council journals of the fifth session of the legislative assembly of Montana Territory, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of members of the fifth legislature of Montana Territory, eight hundred and seventeen dollars.

For rent of office, salary of messenger, furniture, carpet, postage, and other incidental expenses of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and eighty two cents.

For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Arizona, rent of office, fuel, lights, printing, postage, storage of furniture, and so forth, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Wyoming, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, and so forth, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous printing, and printing journals of council and house of the nineteenth annual session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory of Dakota, for the fiscal years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy one, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy two, viz: For printing and binding, four thousand three hundred and seventy five dollars; for office rent, four hundred and twenty five dollars; for incidental expenses, twelve hundred dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

For stamps, paper, and dies for the use of Internal Revenue, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

For payment of necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, and for defence of the United States in respect to such property, and in the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States through the suppression of the rebellion, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirty thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast Survey, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and fifty three, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of the engineers for the steamers used in the Coast Survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

For the completion of the building for custom house at Astoria, Oregon, twenty thousand four hundred and forty two dollars and fifty cents, and for fencing, grading, sidewalks, sewerage, and other matters indispensable to its completion, five thousand six hundred and eighty six dollars and forty cents; in all, twenty six thousand one hundred and twenty eight dollars and ninety cents.

For continuing the work on the new State Department building during the balance of the present fiscal year, two hundred thousand dollars.

For extension and repair of the building for custom house and post office at Baltimore, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

For completion of the building for marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, seventy seven thousand three hundred and eighty three dollars and eighty nine cents; and for grading and fencing, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty seven dollars and five cents and to make good the damage done to the building and loss by fire, fourteen thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents; in all, one hundred and five thousand four hundred and thirty one dollars and forty four cents.

For continuation of the construction of the building for custom house at Knoxville, Tennesse, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the building for custom house at Portland, Maine, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty one dollars.

For completing the building for post office and court house at Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety eight dollars.

For putting a new roof on the custom and post office building at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, to be so arranged as to afford an additional story, and for remodeling the interior of said building, and such other repairs as may be necessary, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and forty one dollars and seventy five cents.

For additional machinery for the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty five cents.

For grading, paving, sidewalks, and fences of the approaches to the building for custom house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifteen thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For rent of the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Saint Louis, Missouri, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and for fitting up the office, one thousand dollars.

To reimburse the city of Detroit, Michigan, the amount expended in laying a wood pavement in front of the marine hospital property in said city, eighteen hundred dollars.

To supply furniture for the new custom house at Machias, Maine, three thousand seven hundred and sixty six dollars.

TREASURY, MISCELLANEOUS.

For rebuilding the light stations at Manistee, Michigan, which were destroyed by fire on the eighth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy one, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For re arranging the heating apparatus of the Treasury building, according to plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, which shall be available to the close of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars and eighty five cents.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety two cents.

For re-establishing lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight dollars and ninety cents: Provided, That this and the two immediately preceding paragraphs do not involve any appropriation from the treasury, but are merely an authorization to the proper officers to make upon the books of the treasury transfer entries to settle certain accounts.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of collectors of customs acting as superintendents of lights, outside the districts for which they were appointed, for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, and which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the treasury of such sums as may be necessary is hereby authorized.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy two, fifty thousand dollars.

That the salary of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury shall, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy two, be five thousand dollars per annum.

To pay John P. Bruce the amount appropriated to be paid him by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for printing for the third session of the legislature of the Territory of Montana, but which has not been paid but is now directed to be paid to him, and his receipt shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for payment of the same by the accounting officers of the treasury, seven hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety cents.

To pay John Gordon, messenger in the Post Office Department, for extra service from March fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty three to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain gaugers employed in the thirty second district of the State of New York, under the late collector of internal revenue, J. F. Bailey, fees earned by them during part of the month of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven hundred and four dollars and twenty cents.

For the payment of the salary of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, as superintendent of public buildings and grounds for the years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy one, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, two thousand dollars; and so much of the second section of the act of July twenty seven, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, (Statutes at Large, chapter CCLXXII,) as grants a salary to the secretary of said Territory as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, is hereby repealed, the repeal to take effect at the end of the current fiscal year.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the annual salary of the United States marshal of Nebraska from the date of the admission of the State, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, one thousand one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To pay O. P. Rockwell, late mail contractor in Utah Territory, balance due him, one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and sixty three cents.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.—For the pay department, for the allowance to the officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escort, or supplies, ninety thousand dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—For regular supplies, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, store houses and offices, and for forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officer's horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the general and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters, and telegrams or dispatches, received and sent on public service; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of road, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters and hospital stewards on clerical duty; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers and other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's department: compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: The purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of any army not expressly assigned to any other department, three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

Barracks and quarters: For rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of storehouses for safe keeping of military stroes; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for construction and repairs of temporary huts; of stables, and other military buildings at established posts; for construction and repair of hospitals; and for repairs of buildings occupied by the army, six hundred and twenty five thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter barracks and qurters, and all buildings and structures whatever of a permanent nature, shall be constructed upon special authority, to be given by act of Congress, except when constructed by the troops; and no such structures whose cost shall exceed twenty thousand dollars shall be erected or continued in erection unless by such authority so specially granted.

Clothing and equipage: For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the preservation of army clothing and equipage, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That there shall be no claim upon the United States for the use of any patent for the manner of or material for doing the same.

Ordnance and ordnance stores: For purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, to continue the armament of certain southern forts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, fifty thousand dollars; and the appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, heretofore considered as permanent, appropriations, are hereby continued and made available for the service of the present fiscal year only, so far as the same may be necessary to pay the usual clerical service heretofore paid out of said appropriations in the War Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the payment of any balance due, or to be found due, during the present fiscal year, to any State for costs, charges, and expenses contemplated and provided for in and by the act approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty one, being an act to indemnify certain States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late rebellion, one million dollars.

SIGNAL OFFICE.—Observation and report of storms: For manufacture, purchase, or repair the meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm signals, announcing probable approaches and force of storms; for instrument shelters; for hire, furniture, and expense of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps, bulletins, and so forth, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and board of trade rooms, and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, sixty one thousand and fifty dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several depatments of the government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the second section of chapter two hunded and thirty of the statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster General.

To furnish transportation to insane volunteer soldiers at any time entitled to be admitted into the government hospital at Washington, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, two thousand dollars.

Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, under the Chief of Engineers of the War Department: For repairs and improvements, viz: For survey and map in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For grading and paving circle at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues for fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, five thousand seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty two cents.

For stationery for the office, one hundred and twenty four dollars and thirty two cents.

For repairs on the Executive Mansion, ten thousand three hundred and forty five dollars.

For additional compensation to the assistant door keeper at the Executive Mansion, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the Executive avenue and adjacent grounds, recently inclosed, for grading, paving, and otherwise completing the work during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, twenty five thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty five cents.

Contingencies of the army prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy: For fees of attorneys at law employed by the War Department; expenses of suits incurred previous to act of June twenty second, eighteen hundred and seventy, creating the Department of Justice; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care and maintenance of United States military convicts confined in them; the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost marshals employed by the Secretary of War in eighteen hundred and sixty two, fifty thousand dollars.

Freedmen's hospitals and asylum: To reimburse the Commissary department for supplies furnished the Freedmen's bureau prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, thirty four thousand dollars.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay for additional clerical services heretofore employed by him in the investigation and settlement of accounts for abandoned and captured property, one thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Marine Corps: For rent of quarters for officers, where there are no public quarters, one thousand five hundred and thirty nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers of the marines, one thousand four hundred and forty seven dollars and thirty four cents.

For indispensible miscellaneous articles for the use of the marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, and for other posts seven hundred and thirty one dollars and sixty cents.

This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

For hire of officers' quarters where there are no public quarters, eight thousand three hundred and fifty four dollars.

For forage for horses for field and staff officers, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For pay account for per diem to marine band, one thousand five hundred dollars. This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two.

For completion of the survey of a route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, with reports upon the same, twenty thousand dollars; and to complete the survey of the Darien route, five thousand dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE.

To reimburse the contingent fund of the Pension Office for expenses incurred in removing the papers and files of said office to the Seaton House, and in refitting rooms in said building, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and fifty seven dollars and seventy eight cents.

To pay six clerks of class one and six clerks of class two, to be employed in the examination of claims for pensions to the survivors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, which the Secretary is hereby authorized to employ for one year, and no longer, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars; and this appropriation is available for said purpose for one year, and no longer.

For deficiency for fuel and lights in the Interior Department, one thousand two hundred and eighty two dollars.

LAND OFFICE.

For contingent expenses of district land offices for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of depositing public moneys for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, eight thousand dollars; and for a deficiency in the appropriations for clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, five hundred dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

To provide for the plates of an Official Gazette of the Patent Office abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents: Provided, That one copy of said Gazette shall be furnished to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate to Congress; and one copy each shall be sent to eight such public libraries as may be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, and two copies to the Library of Congress: Provided further, That a subscription price of not less than five dollars per annum for said Gazette shall be charged to each subscriber; and all sums received from such subscription shall be, on or before the first day of each month, paid into the Treasury.

FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

For the additional expense of printing and stitching the Patent Office Official Gazette, with the abstracts of specifications and drawings, five thousand four hundred and twenty five dollars.

CENSUS.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the ninth census, twenty thousand dollars, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the remainder due census takers, for taking the eighth census: Provided, That the amount of money paid them under this appropriation shall not exceed in all twenty five thousand dollars.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb: For furnishing and fitting up the buildings of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of buildings of said institute during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To commence the proper fitting up, in a fire proof manner, of the vacant apartments in the Smithsonian Institution building for the proper distribution and exhibition of the government collections of natural history, geology, and mineralogy, five thousand dollars.

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the final report of the United States geological survey of the Territories, by Professor Hyden, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For the payment of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of the State of Louisiana, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the repair and improvement of the Congressional cemetery, to be expended under the direction of the warden and vestry of Washington parish, District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For the completion of the United States court house, at Charlestown, South Carolina, one hundred and two dollars and eight cents.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For the purpose of buying and putting in a new boiler, water tank, and steam pump in the south wing of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars; and the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department is hereby required to disburse all moneys appropriated for the United States Capitol extension and improvement of the grounds, and to receive therefor an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to be paid from said appropriation, from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy one: Provided, That in the adjustment of the accounts of F. W. Clemons, late disbursing agent of the Capitol extension, the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow him the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be paid from the appropriations heretofore made for expenses of the ninth census, as compensation for increased responsibility and labor in disbursing said appropriations from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

For additional lamps and service pipe in the east and west parks, Capitol grounds, four thousand dollars.

INDIAN BUREAU.

For this amount, to pay to the Seneca Indians the interest due on the sum of forty thousand dollars, held in trust for them as provided in the treaty of February twenty third, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, from June eighteen hundred and sixty eight, the date of the ratification of said treaty, to November first, eighteen hundred and seventy one, the date when interest on stocks purchased with said sum of forty thousand dollars commenced to accrue, six thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents, which amount shall be paid direct to said Senaca Indians, and not to an agent, attorney, or other person claiming to act for them.

For this amount, to replace the sum appropriated by the act of July twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, under the provision of the sixth article of treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty first, eighteen hundred and sixty six, and ninth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, for the erection of agency buildings on the reservations of said tribes, twenty thousand dollars.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply the Kaw tribe of Indians in Kansas with subsistence, to relieve their immediate and pressing wants, the same to be reimbursed to the United States, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the said Indians, when the same shall have been sold under existing treaty stipulations, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsisting the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, sixty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Apache Indians of Arizonia and New Mexico during the remainder of the present fiscal year, who shall be upon the reservation and peacefully remain there, or who shall otherwise maintain peaceful relations with the United States, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For this amount, or sy much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence, civilization, and care of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, at Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, forty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence of the Indians at the Milk River agency, in Montana, (including eight thousand Sioux now collected at that place,) for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, one hundred thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing subsistence and clothing for the Osage Indians, and aiding them in establishing themselves in their new homes, to be reimbursed to the United States from the interest on the net proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, as provided by the second article of the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, of September twenty nine, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and the twelfth section of the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no person shall receive any part of the money appropriated by this act for any services or pretended services as attorney, counsellor, or agent, for any tribe, or Indian, or Indians, for whom any part of these appropriations are made. Any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in double the amount so received.

For this amount, being the balance on account due the Quapaw tribe of Indians for a certain tract of land in the State of Kansas, containing seven thousand six hundred and thirty two hundredths acres, ceded by said tribe to the United States in accordance with terms of the fourth article of the treaty with Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty third, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen,) four thousand five hundred dollars and forty cents.

For this amount, to be taken from any funds in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, to make good to the Quapaw tribe of Indians the estimated value of eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty two and fifty hundredths acres of land lying south of Kansas, ceded by them to the United States under the terms of the fourth article of the treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty third, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen,) which lands were, by the twenty second article of said treaty, granted and sold to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, at the same rate as paid by the government, twenty one thousand three hundred dollars and eighty seven cents.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—For salaries of district judges for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty five dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; for the safe keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, for the four months ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two one million dollars.

To enable the commissioners on revision of the statutes of the United States to expedite the work and furnish clerical and other assistance, and supply contingencies, the sum of nine thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses, upon vouchers approved by all the commissioners: Provided. That this appropriation shall continue available until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

To enable the clerk of the Court of Claims to pay attorneys', commissioner's, and marshals' fees for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, eight hundred dollars; and for attorneys' and commissioners' fees, paid by the clerk of the court in excess of the appropriations for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three hundred and forty one dollars and fourteen cents.

To purchase books for the Department of Justice, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to pay the judgment entered by the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida, in the case of Theodore T. Edgerton against Jesse W. Culpeper, deputy collector and inspector of customs at Cedar Keys, district of Saint Marks, Florida, on the seventeenth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the sum of twenty seven thousand four hundred dollars, with costs, twenty six dollars, and interest at the rate of six percentum from date of judgment until paid, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed, in the adjustment of the accounts of William E. Parker, United States Marshal for the eastern district of Texas, to allow eight hundred and twenty five dollars and seventy five cents, money paid by said Parker for the traveling expenses of Thomas H. Duval, judge of the western district of Texas, for holding two terms of the United States circuit and district court at Galveston, and one at Brownsville, in Texas, under the direction of Mr. Justice Swayne.

SEC. 2. That the proper accounting officers be, and hereby are, authorized and required, in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, between the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, the date of the act constituting eight hours a days's work for all such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay for the same, without reduction of hours of labor by said act, when it shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropprriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. That all persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, are citizens of the United States in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

SEC. 4. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of act approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy one, and for other purposes," be, and the same, is hereby, continued until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty five, by the agents of the government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the treasury of the United States: That the receipt thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or on account of the seizure of said cotton; and a sufficient sum for such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any claim now pending before the Court of Claims, nor to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses of defending the United States in respect to claims of said proceeds, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, May 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 73.]

AN ACT regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian or Indians, not a citizen of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him or her, or any other person or persons in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to, annuities, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing, executed and approved in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements between such parties and for such purposes as named in the first section of this act shall be in writing, a duplicate or copy in which shall be delivered to each party thereto, as hereinafter provided. All such contracts shall be executed before a judge of a court of record and approved in writing thereon by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such contract or agreement shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation: but those made with a tribe by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically. Such contracts or agreements shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and, if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the sourse from which it is to be collected, the disposition to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases; and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement it shall be specifically set forth: *Provided.* That all such contracts shall have a fixed limited time to run, and shall be invalid unless so limited: *And provided.* That such contracts shall not be assignable, in whole or in part, unless the names of the assignees and their residences and occupations be entered in writing upon the contract, and the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to such assignment be also indorsed thereon: *And be it further Proceded,* That the judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time, the parties present making the same; the source and extent of authority claimed at the time by the contracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

SEC. 3. That no money shall be paid to any agent or attorney by an officer of the United States under any such contract or agreement, other than the fees due him him for services rendered thereunder; but the moneys due the tribe, Indian, or Indians, as the case may be, shall be paid by the United States, through its own officers or agents, to the party or parties entitled thereto: *Provided,* That no money or thing shall be paid to any person for services under such contract or agreement, until such person shall have first filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a sworn statement, showing each particular act of service under the contract, giving date and fact in detail, and the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall determine therefrom whether, in their judgment, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled; if so, the same may be paid, and if not, it shall be paid in proportion to the services rendered under the contract: *Provided,* That all such contracts or agreements hereafter made in violation of the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by said Commissioner and Secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States, in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the United States or the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abettors shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months; and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of United States to prosecute such cases when applied to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office; and any Indian agent or other person in the employment of the United States who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making said contract or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 97.]

AN ACT to provide for the issue of bonds in lieu of destroyed or defaced bonds of the United States.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, by clear and unequivocal proof, that any interest-bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed, wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations and with such restrictions as to time and retention for security or otherwise as he may prescribe, issue a duplicate of such bond, having the same time to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof: Provided, That where such destroyed or defaced bonds shall appear to have been of such a class or series as has been or may, before such application, be called in for redemption, instead of issuing duplicates thereof they shall be paid, with such interest only as would have been paid if presented in accordance with such call.

SEC. 2. That the owner of such destroyed or defaced bond shall surrender the same, or so much thereof as may remain, and shall file in the treasury a bond in a penal sum double the amount of said destroyed or defaced bond, and the interest which would accrue thereon until the principal thereof is due and payable, with two good and sufficient sureties, residents of the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim upon the said destroyed or defaced bond,

Approved, June 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 125.]

AN ACT increasing the rates of pension to certain persons therein described.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, be so amended that from and after the passage of this act all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing manual labor, but not so much as to require constant pecsonal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 75.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established in the Territory of Dakota, an additional land district, to be bounded and described as follows, and known as the Dakota land district, viz: Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-two and fifty-three: thence north, along said range line, to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the line between ranges fifty seven and fifty eight; thence south, along said range line, to the Missouri river; thence easterly, along the north bank of said stream, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the land office for said district shall be located at Yankton, the capital of said Territory; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said land office, who shall receive the same salary and be governed by the same regulations as are provided by law for the registers and the receivers of the other land offices in said Territory.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 74.]

AN ACT to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any claim agent, attorney, or other person engaged in the collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances for any soldier, sailor, or marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge papers or land warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the government.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 104.]

AN ACT amendatory of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts," passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and acts amendatory thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Oregon, for the establishment of an agricultural college, by act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within said State subject to homestead or preemption entry under the laws of the United States; and in any case where land is selected by the State, the price of which is fixed by law at the double minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, such land shall be counted as double the quantity toward satisfying the grant.

SEC. 2. That any such selections already made

(Concluded on fourth page.)

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 27, 1872.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PUEBLO, COL. TER., Nov. 7, 1872.

Here am I, at the end of my journey, at last! Nineteen hundred and thirty-two miles from Old Mother Huntingdon, via the "Burlington Rout.," and yet I am but little over half-way West! Such is the magnitude of our great country. I have just reached what, in the next hundred years, in all probability, will be the heart of it as well as its geographical centre. The vast plains which I have been passing through, for the last two or three days, at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, will all be settled up in a few years and millions will respond where only a few stragglers are visible now. These plains may look parched and uninviting at present, but a very small amount of capital and labor will make them gardens beside the sterile hills of Pennsylvania and New England. It matters not whether the native American touches them or not, the foreigners, that are constantly landing on our shores, will make them to "bloom as the rose." The tilling of the soil and the planting of timber will bring with them abundant moisture. This has been fully demonstrated elsewhere. And with abundant moisture the most serious objection to these vast plains will be overcome.

Well, to return to where I parted with my readers yesterday morning. I took the usual daily train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for this place—one hundred and nineteen miles from Denver—where I arrived at 4:30 o'clock, P. M., and put up at the Chilcott House. The scenery along the line of the road is truly grand. On your right you have the Rocky Mountains, thrust up from the plain, presenting a thousand cut and carved shapes, extending the entire distance. They are just far enough off to take away their naked ugliness and make them seem robed in a garb of gauze, while on your left, until you reach the "Colorado Divide," there is a succession of high bluffs upon which many of the Monumental Rocks are located. Upon the strange and varied groups here presented I could have gazed for hours.

When I left Denver there was considerable snow upon the ground, but the sun came out warm and pleasant and it began to disappear very rapidly. For the first ten or fifteen miles out the road passed through an agricultural region, and I noticed several farmers threshing. The winter grain looks well, and where there is abundance of moisture the yield is said to be from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. In fact some of the old settlers tell marvelous stories in regard to the productiveness of the soil when irrigated, but I shall not repeat them lest they might mislead some one.

I stated above that I took the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. This miniature railway has created a tremendous sensation in railway circles. It has settled the question of the practicability of railways of a gauge not exceeding three feet. I am indebted to the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* for a description of the equipment. He says: "The road and its trains, in the first place, look like a railway plaything, in contrast with the broader and heavier tracks and larger cars of the accustomed lines; delicate and dainty, they seem almost too faint and feeble for the hard, quick work to which they are called, and especially unequal to the great contest which they have invited.—Yet so far, surely, they are performing their task with ease, with comfort, with celerity, and with success. The track-bed of the narrow gauge is 10 to 12 feet wide, as against 15 feet; the distance between the rails 3 feet, as against 4 feet 8½ inches; the rails weigh 30 pounds to the yard, as against 56; the engines 12 to 16 tons, as against 25 to 30 tons, putting about half the weight on the drive-wheels that the large locomotives do; the passenger cars, with 8 wheels, and carrying 32 passengers, weigh 6 tons, as against 18 tons, 8 wheels and 50 passengers; and the freight cars, so far introduced, weigh 2 tons, run on 4 wheels and carry 4 to 5 tons of freight, as against cars weighing 9 tons on 8 wheels, and capable of 10 ton's load. Where four passengers sit in the ordinary car, three are seated in the narrow ones, two on one side and one on the other of the passage way, the car being divided in the middle by a door, and the seats for two and one, respectively, being reversed in the two sections, so as to balance the carriage. The cars at first introduced are 7 feet wide, and 10½ feet high from rail to top. They prove a trifle more compact than is necessary, and not quite generous enough in accommodations for passengers; but this evil is being remedied in new cars now constructing; while sleeping cars and day drawing-room cars can be made for the narrow gauge roads, which will accommodate still more persons, in proportion to their size and weight, than the ordinary cars of this character now do. The new freight cars are on 8 wheels, weigh 3½ tons, and carry 9 tons. The box cars for general merchandise weigh 4 tons, and carry from 8 to 9 tons."

The road starts at Denver and terminates, at present, at Pueblo, a distance of 119 miles by the schedule. It follows the valleys formed by the "Platte and its tributaries to the top of what is called the Colorado Divide." At the summit of this "Divide" a point 8,000 feet above the ocean is reached, and 2,000 feet above Denver. The grade is about 75 feet to the mile. From the "Divide," which is a spur of the mountains extending out at right angles into the plain, from the chain known as the Rocky Mountains, it follows the tributaries of the Arkansas to Pueblo. The cost of construction and equipment, including all necessary expenses, have not exceeded $14,000 per mile, while the Kansas Pacific, built by the same men, and I think through a country better adapted to building railroads, cost $22,000 per mile.

It is astounding how the little thing does work! The ordinary passenger cars run as smoothly and as gently as the best Pullman cars. A passenger can sit in them and read for hours without scarcely wearying his eyes. It does seem to me that the project is more than a success—it is a complete triumph of the men who have advocated the "Narrow Gauge." It is just the thing in a mountainous region or in an extremely hilly country. It is just what the people of Huntingdon want up Stone Creek, right past the birth place of W. W. Borst, Esq., the first Division Superintendent of this kind of road in America. It would be Huntingdon's just tribute to one of her meritorious sons.

W. W. Borst, Esq., who has been connected with the road as Division Superintendent since it has required a Superintendent, is a native of Stone Creek, Huntingdon county, where his mother still resides. He served faithfully during the war, in the regiment of Col. Palmer, of Philadelphia, now Gen. Palmer, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. After the cessation of hostilities, Gen. Palmer was connected with the Kansas Pacific, and having every confidence in his old comrade, Borst, he tendered him a position upon the road. His first position was to superintend the shipping of the iron for that road at Pittsburgh. He was subsequently located as agent and paymaster at Sheridan, Kit Carson, and finally at Denver. In the meantime Gen. Palmer was selected as President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and he tendered the position of Division Superintendent to Mr. Borst which he accepted and still holds. He is constantly at his post, an indefatigable worker, strictly temperate and regular in his habits, and above all strictly honest. I hope to see the day when he will be Superintendent of the entire line of road from Denver to the Rio Grande, a distance of 750 miles.

The country traversed by the railway out to the "Divide" is quite inferior, and this is the case down to the neighborhood of Colorado Springs. Back from the Fountain, a tributary of the Arkansas, the plain is occupied by Ranchemen who raise and feed thousands of cattle and sheep.—A single Rancheman may own two, three or four thousand acres of land and feed ten or fifteen thousand head of sheep or a proportionate number of cattle. Millions of dollars are invested in the business. The soil is strongly impregnated with alkali, and cattle or sheep need very little, if any, salt. Sheep will net two dollars per head each year over and above expenses for herding and clipping. They are worth from $1.50@3.50 per head according to quality. Native sheep do not succeed very well, in fact it is said that only one-third will survive at the end of a year. About three-fourths Mexican succeed best.

Colorado Springs is the most important point on the road. This is a beautiful place. It has been built up inside of two years. The houses are neat and substantial and the streets are wide and clean. It is well watered by water brought in a canal from the Fountain. Every street has a pure stream of water coursing along a canal between the side-walk and the street. A very fine hotel has been built here.—Pike's Peak looms up above it on the west at a distance of perhaps six miles in a direct line. My impression was that it was not more than two and a half or three miles to the summit of it. But on inquiry I was told that the summit could only be reached by travelling about sixteen miles. Carriages can be used for a distance of eight miles, then mules for six miles further and the remainder of the journey must be made on foot.

The distance from the railway station to the different places of interest in this locality are as follows: Colorado City (Old Town), two and one-half miles; Soda Springs, five and three-fourths miles; Garden of the Gods, four and one half miles; Glen Eyrie (where Gen. Palmer has a magnificent residence, and where an eaglet was ushered into being while I was in the neighborhood,) five miles; Chiann Canon five, and Monument Park nine miles. It will take several days to visit all these places of interest.

From Colorado Springs to Pueblo the soil is strongly mixed with alkali. There is very little timber; only a few cottonwood trees. The vegetation is a peculiar grass, sage brush and cactus. The atmosphere is very highly rarefied. An eastern man, it is said, will see an antelope upon the plain, steal up within what he believes to be shooting range, fire away and the antelope will never cease its grazing. He will go forward until he reaches the point where he saw his ball strike the earth, and blaze away again with a similar result. It will not be until the third shot that he will be likely to disturb the quiet of the harmless creature before him. This deception in distances was very mortifying to me. I saw a little butte out upon the plain, which I supposed was a few hundred yards away, and was astonished to hear that it was several miles off.

Pueblo, is located on the Arkansas a short distance from where the Fountain enters it. It contains a about 2,000 inhabitants. There are some very neat brick business houses here and others being erected. Many of the buildings, however, are adobe—brick dried or burned in the sun.

There are several persons here from Central Pennsylvania. Principal among them is Ferd Barndollar, formerly of Martinsburg, Blair county, who is one of the most wealthy and influential men in the place. He has one of the neatest residences west of Kansas City. The Thatchers, of the same place, are banking and carrying on merchandizing extensively. They have stores at Pueblo, Trinadad and Ft. Lyon. There is a son of Dr. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, also here, and no doubt there are others.

But this letter is becoming too long, I must close up.

J. R. D.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 13, 1872.

At half-past nine o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 7th, I left Pueblo on the "home stretch." I had the pleasure of the company of Superintendent Borst, who had been visiting the branch from Pueblo to Canon City, a distance of 40 miles up in the mountains. At the latter place the railway reaches coal mines, where the best coal is found for steam generating purposes, yet discovered in the Rocky Mountains. Large quantities are being mined and shipped to Denver. It is supposed that the K. P. R. R. will run a branch of their road, from Kit Carson to Pueblo, for the purpose of reaching these mines. Our little iron horse—quite a pony—pulled us up the heavy grade towards Colorado Springs at from seventeen to twenty miles an hour. It has made as high as twenty-eight miles an hour. It was amusing to see the rabbits run at times when the engine would whistle. I saw three and four at one time. They would dash among the sage brush as if the very Old Harry was after them. The little prairie dogs, however, would sit bolt upright and would gaze at the until it was only a few rods off, when into their holes they would pop, with a little yelp or signal, and the next instant their noses would be protruding. Game appears to be very plenty.

At Colorado Springs I met Harry Hunter, son of John R. Hunter, Esq. of Huntingdon. He has been in the neighborhood for a year or two. He is well located and doing very well. The diamond fever had just reached the Springs. In a few days it would be raging fiercely. Great stories were being repeated of the finding of valuable stones, worth thousands, of course, and they would have their effect upon a population that is principally made up of adventurers.

Hon. John Scott is expected at the Springs this season again. He and his party are spoken of with much warmth.—If he should fail to visit them the coming Summer much disappointment will be felt. Thousands of persons are beginning to visit these Springs, since hotels have been erected, for their health. It is alleged that no incipient case of consumption or asthma has failed to be cured in this atmosphere; but on the other hand, when the disease is deep seated and in the last stages, the patient is only hurried to his final resting place. The pulse is said to be accelerated about ten pulsations.

We arrived at Denver on time, and an hour or two later I was aboard of the K. P. for Kansas City. I soon retired and was aroused the next morning for breakfast at Wallace. The breakfast was a bad one for dyspeptics. Everything as hot as it could be made. Here you get buffalo steak and beef steak from the same piece of flesh. Four buffaloes put in an appearance a short distance this side of Wallace. Three of which stood, with elevated heads, and gazed at the train in mute astonishment. The company was a very sociable one and I spent the day very pleasantly—By six o'clock on the morning of the 9th I was back to Kansas City.

I spent Saturday hunting up Eastern people. Among others I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Huyette, formerly of Shaver's Creek, who is now located in that place. In the evening I attended a meeting of the Pennsylvanians in Kansas City, at the Broadway Hotel, who had met for the purpose of getting up a demonstration in honor of the great majority given by the Keystone State for Gen. Grant. There were about forty in attendance. It was resolved to get up a real old fashioned Pennsylvania supper. The bill of fare was to contain buckwheat cakes and maple molasses, glade butter, oven-baked bread, saur kraut, apple butter, Monongahela whisky, &c., &c. It was very pleasant meeting these old fashioned Pennsylvanians so far from home.

We spent the greater part of Sunday with our old friend Wm. C Shafer and his family, formerly of Bedford. They keep the Smart House, and do a large private boarding business. Sunday is almost lost sight of after passing the Missouri river. In Kansas City the stores and shops and places of amusement are in the main kept open. In the afternoon we had the pleasure of meeting Maj. Frank and Josiah Holsinger, formerly of Woodbury, Bedford county. They reside out of Kansas City several miles, but eventually, if the city continues to grow as it has for the last ten years, they will be in the city limits.

We bade our kind and hospitable friends good-bye on Monday evening, at 4:50 o'clock, on the 11th inst., and took the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R. for St. Joe and the B. & M. R. R. R from that point to Burlington. We stopped at Ottumwa for breakfast and found it quite a smart town. It is growing very rapidly. We passed through Fairfield and a number of other thriving and beautiful towns before reaching Burlington. This portion of Iowa is very well timbered, and I would judge very productive. It has been settled for a number of years evidently.

The Burlington and Missouri River Rail Road is one of the best equipped roads in the West. The road bed is substantial and the cars are second to none in the country. The dining car arrangement is in vogue here and it is one of the greatest improvements known to railroading.

We re-crossed the iron bridge over the Mississippi and an hour or so later arrived at Galesburg. Here we were obliged to lay four hours. This was very tiresome. I spent the time sauntering about the place and looking into the repair shops.—At five o'clock we struck out for Peoria. A few miles from the latter place we went through a wagon and two horses. The driver was thrown off to one side uninjured, but the horses and wagon were not worth twenty-five cents a bushel. This delayed us considerably, but the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western train waited for us and brought us into this place just in time to be too late. Here we are obliged to wait five hours before the next train leaves for Columbus and Pittsburgh. Five hours! Just think of it! But it can't be helped.

This is one of the greatest railway centres in the Western States; some ten or a dozen trains are made up here. From here we go directly to Pittsburgh, via Columbus, and, if we should not stop off at the former place, we will be in Huntingdon, if all goes well, on Thursday morning.

J. R. D.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 21st Day of Dec., 1872,

at 10 o'clock A. M., that certain lot of ground fronting fifty feet on the north side of Mifflin street in the borough of Huntingdon, and extending back in depth one hundred feet, being the southern half of lot No. 193 in the recorded plan of the town, known as the "Peggy Brotherline" property, having thereon a log dwelling house, well, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser.

DAVID BLACK,
Administrator.

nov27-3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed to sell the real estate of Isaac Brumbaugh, late of Penn Township, deceased, will expose to sale at his residence in Penn township, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872, the following described property: All that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Abram Snyder, Robert Anderson, Jacob Brumbaugh and Matthew McCall, containing 51 acres, 41 perches and allowance, the same well timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by judgment bond, and one-third to be secured by judgment bond with interest, payable at death of Catharine Brumbaugh, widow, interest on same to be paid her annually.

S. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Trustee.

nov27-tds.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon. This tract is bounded by lands of George Dignes and others, formerly owned by John Saner, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty-nine perches, having thereon erected a good house and a good barn.

Terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

Nov.27,'72ts.] LEAH MILLER.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Notice to Mary M'Closkey, wife of Michael M'Closkey, Davenport, Iowa; Martha Robinson, wife of George Robinson, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa; William Shaver, Kanowha, West Virginia; and all other heirs of Samuel Shaver, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, take notice, that an inquest will be held on the premises of Samuel Shaver, deceased, in the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 23d day of December, 1872, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.

Nov.27,'72-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of George H. Lang, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in the borough of Huntingdon, at which time and place, all parties interested are notified to attend, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

G. B. ARMITAGE,
Auditor.

Nov.27,'72-3t.

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL,

Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.

Send for Circulars. Address

Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
Shirleysburg, Pa.

nov.27,'72tf]

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supbly the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,
PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa.

june26tf

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

As the season for a change of Clothing has now arrived, we would not be doing our duty as journalists if we did not direct our readers to the unusual facilities and attractions offered by

ROCKHILL & WILSON

THE FAMOUS PHILADELPHIA CLOTHIERS,

Who stand unrivaled for cheapness and superiority of stock for FALL AND WINTER, and have such complete business facilities that parties residing in this place can have sent by mail samples of goods and such plain directions for self-measurement as to insure a perfect fit.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

VARIED AND ELEGANT,

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT,

UNEQUALED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Nov.27,'72-2t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 21st of December, 1872,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the interests of my wards, being the undivided two-sixths in the following described real estate, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Wesley Crotsley, Abram Pheasants and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, having thereon a two story log house, log barn, and out buildings, also a good orchard and spring of water.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, when deed will be made; one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of Elizabeth Turner, widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her life, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

DAVID CLARKSON,
Guardian of John H. and Daniel Turner, minor children of Daniel Turner, deceased.

At the same time the interests of the remaining heirs, being the undivided four-sixths, will be sold, giving the purchaser a title to the whole.

JOHN MIERLEY,
Attorney for other Heirs.

nov27-ts

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS IN HUNTINGDON, PENN.

Estate of David G. Corbin, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1872, the following described real estate, late of David G. Corbin, deceased: All that certain part of a lot of ground situate in the town of West Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet on Washington street and extending in depth at right angles to the same 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, being the eastern half of lot No. 226 in the plan of said town.

Also all that certain lot of ground, adjoining the above described half lot on the east, being lot No. 216 in the plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending in depth 100 feet to an alley fifteen feet wide.

These properties are located in the centre of the rapidly growing town of West Huntingdon, and are very desirable localities either for dwellings or for business purposes.

For information address the undersigned Trustee or his attorney, K. Allen Lovell.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of the widow of David G Corbin, deceased, with interest payable regularly and annually to said widow during her natural life, said deferred payments to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
Trustee.

nov20 2w.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, upon the estate of Lemuel Green, of the borough of Cassville, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims, to present them for settlement.

AUSTIN GREEN,
Administrator

Cassvill, Nov. 12, 1872. 6t.*

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON,

Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the rooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS,	INGRAINS,
VENITIAN,	WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE,	HEMP,

LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN & SON.

509 HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa, FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29 tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of David G. Corbin, deceased.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of David G. Corbin, deceased, to-wit: All that tract of land known as the "Lower Farm," situate in Juniata Township, in said county, about three miles south of Huntingdon, and bounded by lands of Wm. L. Musser, Christian Long and others, containing 74 acres, more or less, about sixty acres of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance being well covered with timber. On this farm are the following buildings and improvements:

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN,

which are well supplied with excellent water conveyed in pipes from a never failing spring. Also a good, new BANK BARN, WAGON SHED and CORN CRIB. Good spring water is supplied for the stock in the barn yard, and all modern conveniences provided for making the stables comfortable. This farm also has a good

APPLE ORCHARD,

containing the best varieties of fruit, with some Pear and Peach Trees also in good bearing condition.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate will be exposed to sale on the premises:

THE MANSION FARM

of the said David G. Corbin, deceased, situated in Juniata Township aforesaid, four miles south from Huntingdon, bounded by lands of Jacob Brenneman and by the Raystown Branch, containing 282 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with good White Oak and Rock Oak Saw Timber, which can be conveniently taken off, and which finds ready sale. This farm has on it a large BANK BARN, WAGON SHED, CORN CRIB and CIDER MILL and PRESS. It is well supplied with fruit from a large APPLE ORCHARD, which contains many varieties of excellent fruit, also peaches and pears of good varieties.

These farms are both advantageously located, near to market, and in a good neighborhood. Persons wishing to purchase first class homes cannot find better localities.

Persons desiring information in regard to these properties will apply by letter or in person to the undersigned Trustee, or his attorney, K. Allen Lovell.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of the widow of David G. Corbin, deceased, with interest payable regularly and annually to said widow during her natural life, said deferred payments to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
Trustee.

nov20-2w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Abraham Love, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Shore, of Cass Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JESSE D. SHORE,
Adm'r.

Cassville, Nov. 18, 1872—6t.*

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell, at Private Sale, the following described Real Estate, situate on Stone Creek, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to wit: A tract of land known as the "Couch Mill Property," containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-five acres; over One Hundred acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, STORE HOUSE, also, four Dwelling Houses and a first-class (new) Bank Barn, with two never failing Wells of water, and a never failing Spring that cannot be excelled.

This is a first-class stock farm, having produced sixty tons of Timothy hay per season, with a capacity for one hundred tons per year. It is also well adapted to raising Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and all other grains and vegetables: there is water in nearly every field. The Grist Mill is admitted to be in one of the best locations, for a mill, in Huntingdon county. The site for a Country Store cannot be excelled, Store Room and Dwelling House rent for two hundred dollars per year.

The remaining portion of this tract of land, is well timbered, with WHITE PINE, WHITE AND ROCK OAK, HEMLOCK, &c., &c.

This property is also situate on the public road leading up Stone Creek, from Huntingdon to McAley's Fort, and is only ten miles from Huntingdon. In offering this property for sale the undersigned will add that he is induced to part with it through a desire to retire to private life, being now sixty-five years of age and having buried his wife recently is without a family.

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifteen thousand dollars cash, or sixteen thousand dollars in payments to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as the Mill or Farm will be sold separately if desired.

For reference, see Hon. John Scott, Messrs. Brown & Bailey, attorneys, and Messrs. Lovell & Musser, Attorneys, at Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY CONPROPST,
Conpropst's Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Nov.13,'72-3mos.

DRUGS AND NOTIONS.

Store room opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have a complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Soap, Combs, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., Pure Wines and Liquors, for medical use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. Ten per cent. will be deducted from the marked selling price of all medicines.

Have just received a new stock of Grocerie, Provisions and Confectioneries, consisting of Teas Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, Raisins, Nuts, Dates, Figs, &c.. &c. Tobacco and segars, all of which will be sold very low.

Nov.6,1872. JOHNSTON.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME."

—Seven hundred pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the Book for intelligent rural homes:" The drawings are faithful representatives of Insect and Plant. Send for Circular. Address George Brooks, 124 North 7th st., Philadelphia. [nov6-1y

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HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE,

☞ MOTTO CUPS and SAUCERS, MOTTO MUGS, and TOY TEA SETTS, *in great variety.* Also, VASES and FANCY TOILET SETTS, of the *handsomest designs* ☜

These goods I have imported directly from Europe, and my prices are as low as any Importer can sell the same goods in either this city or New York.

A. J. WEIDENER,
Nos. 38 S. Second and 29 Strawberry streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—My stock of CHANDELIERS, especially adapted to Churches, is very large. Books of Drawings showing the design of each chandelier and bracket, will be sent on request.

Oct.30,'72-2mos.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurrance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.

Oct.23'72-3mo.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor,

near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

SIX SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED

for West School District. Liberal wages will be paid.

J. B. FRAZIER, Sec'ty.
Shaver's Creek P. O.

[sept.18 tf

THE GREAT DISCOVERY!

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming at the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price 1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor. Depot No. 250 North 9th street, below Vine, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your Druggist has it not, send $1 to my address, and the medicine, with free advice, will be sent to you at once; direct as above.

May1-sw.

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873—SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for sale in Book or News Stores.

The Aldine, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of The Aldine will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, The Aldine is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when The Aldine assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of The Aldine.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, The Aldine will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of The Aldine can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure" by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to The Aldine, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from 5 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $ 0 per pair in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep The Aldine out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for The Aldine itself, the marvel falls short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of The Aldine.)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of The Aldine always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

Any person, wishing to act permanently as a local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jonathan Montague, deceased.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Montague, late of Cromwell township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mrs. AMELIA J. MONTAGUE,
JOHN A. MONTAGUE,
Executors.

nov.6,1872*]

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain,
Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks
Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms
Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers,
Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,

Price $5.50.

THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

Sept.4,'72-3mo.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kind of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES
MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE
AND ASH BEDSTADS,
FANCY WALNUT
BEDSTEADS, SOFAS,
CHAIRS AND ROCKERS,
CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD
SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 613 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES.

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT

the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Private Sale, the farm upon which he now resides, situated in Juniata township, Huntingdon County, on Piny Ridge, about three miles from Huntingdon, containing 240 acres, about one-half cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance timbered with Chestnut, Pine and Oak. The improvements are a good log weatherboarded house, a log barn, cornerib and other out buildings. Also a good bearing orchard, and about 100 young apple and about 200 young peach trees, in fine growing order. Also a good supply of cherry and plum trees, a well of good water near the door, also a never failing spring which gives a good supply for the stock.

There is a School House on the Farm. For further particulars, call upon the premises or address the undersigned at Huntingdon, Pa.

Nov. 20, 1872. 3m. WM. H. McCALL.

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and 5,000 Cords of Wood.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, a large tract of timber land, containing 364 Acres, lying within one and a half miles of Altoona, adjoining lands of the Altoona Water Company on the north and east, and lands of the heirs of Elias Baker on the south and west.

The Public Road leading to and from Sinking Valley and the Water Supply of Altoona pass through it.

Competent judges assert that there are at least 2,000,000 feet of excellent mixed lumber upon it, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, &c.

There are several splendid Water Powers upon it.

At least 5,000 cords of wood can be taken off of it, in addition to the lumber, and a ready market is always at hand.

There are also stone enough, for building purposes, to supply the city for many years to come, and it is claimed to be the nearest quarry to the city.

Persons wishing to purchase will address

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents
Huntingdon, Pa.

oct9tf]

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.

Oct.9,1872.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Cotes, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heirs of John Irvin.

J. HALL MUSSER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

oct9tf]

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.

—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 406 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.

For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.

[sept.18 tf.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

HUNINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extending back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

A HOUSE, WAGONMAKER SHOP, LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 2. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Hill street, No. 315, between 3d and 4th streets, extending back two hundred feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lots of J. W. Mattern, Esq., on the East and C. C. North on the West, with a two-story log dwelling house and frame Wagonmaker Shop thereon erected. This is a very desirable location. Terms: One-half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE, BAKERY AND LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 3. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street, no. 209, between 2nd and 3rd streets, extending back two hundred feet to Church street, adjoining lots of Mrs. Schut on the East and Henry Hazard on the West, with a two story log dwelling house, containing nine rooms, a commodious frame bakery, stable, carriage-shed and other out buildings thereon erected. The house and bakery are well supplied with gas and water. There being and excellent well of water upon the property. Terms: One half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

THREE FENCED LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON.

Three lots under fence on Mifflin street in West Huntingdon, numbered respectively 145, 140 and 133. These lots are most admirable building lots, and centrally located. Terms: One-half cash in hand and the balance in one year, or one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in one year, or will make satisfactory terms with interest.

A LOT ON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OF MIFFLIN STREET.

The Lot on the N. W. corner of Mifflin and 10th streets, in West Huntingdon, with good fence—plank walk—and lot in good order—location desiral e. Terms, $200 in hand, balacne in two annual payments, with interest.

A SPLENDID LOT ON MOORE ST.

No. 6. An excellent lot of ground, fronting fifty feet on Moore street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to a fifteen feet alley, and adjoining lot of R. Smith on the east, and L. Richter on the west, and numbered 91 in Thompson's addition. It is under most excellent paling fence, and in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the cheapest properties offered for sale for some time. Terms: one-half in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Possession given any time after the first of October.

A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET.

No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400; payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET.

No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.

A SPLENDID FARM IN CLAY TWP.

No. 9. A farm containing 101 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance well-timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings. The house is very well finished. There are quite a variety of fruit bearing trees, and is well watered by a never-failing spring at the door. It is located within one-half mile of the East Broad Top Railroad. Price, $2,560. Payable, one-half in hand, and the balance in two annual payments with interest.

A LOT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

No. 10. A Lot on the south side of Washington street, No. 10, in Block 24, second lot west from Eighteenth street. Price very reasonable. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a splendid chance to get a lot cheap for a home. Apply at once.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

ap.24,'72.]

GO TO THE SALE OF FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, SHADES, PATENT SPRING BED, PICTURE FRAMES. &c., AT JAS. A. BROWN'S, No. 525, HILL STREET, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, AT 1 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 27, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Altoona wants more light.

Skates are being burnished.

Ice houses are being repaired.

Potatoes are said to be rotting.

The ladies still have their backs up.

That Greeley hat has been laid aside.

Every other person you meet has a cold.

A Sunday paper is talked of in Harrisburg

Waterproof dresses will be the style this winter.

The lock up had but one occupant during last week.

Our subscription list is steadily on the increase.

The squeal of the dying porker is heard in the land.

There are 822 convicts in the western penitentiary.

The ground was covered with snow on Friday afternoon.

Huntingdon presents a fine opening for a young lawyer.

Now is the proper time to advertise your holiday goods.

Some unknown railroader had a thumb torn off on Monday.

The epizootic has materially interfered with boating on the canal.

Ninety five lawyers occupy seats in the Constitutional Convention.

Lots are selling in West Huntingdon like "hot cakes." Give us a call.

The pile of coal opposite our office is more ornamental than beautiful.

A load of dry wood, for kindling, is wanted bady. Apply to JOURNAL office.

The coal miners at Philipsburg and along the Moshannon are on a strike.

The juveniles are fitting up their jumpers, cutters, &c., for the coasting season.

Broad Top announces sufficient motive power to keep their road open. Good

The windows of our confectioners are beginning to wear a holiday appearance.

There have been several fatal cases of typhoid fever in the village of Cassville.

The epizootic still prevails to a considerable extent in this town and neighborhood.

All the small wits have exhausted themselves upon the name of the horse disease.

Houses are going up rapidly but there are not half enough of them. Put up more houses!

Nature preaches cheerfulness in her saddest mood; she covers even forgotten graves with flowers.

It is reported that the deer in the mountains are affected with a disease similar to the epizootic.

Are the stores and other places of business to be closed up on next Thursday, (Thanksgiving)?

Who will build two or three squares of houses? Huntingdon must have more tenement houses.

Go to church next Sunday and see the new styles and perhaps you may hear something to your benefit.

Pennsylvania Presidential electors will meet at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday and 4th day of December.

The ponds at the base of the hill opposite town are frozen over and youthful skaters throng their surface.

Lebanon policemen arrest truant school boys. Our policemen would be kept busy did they do the same thing.

Little boys now fasten pieces of red flannel round the necks of their rocking horses to prevent them getting the epizootic.

Thirteen new bridges have been built and eight old ones repaired, by the Commissioners of this county, within the last three years.

A splendid Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, just from the manufacturers, for sale, on most reasonable terms at the JOURNAL office.

Wouldn't it pay some of our coal dealers to keep Pittsburg or Allegheny coal for sale? Something better than that we generally get.

We are informed that three cars loaded with oil were wrecked, and their contents burned, in the neighborhood of Mill Creek, one night last week.

The town was full of drunken blackguards on Saturday night, who amused themselves by tearing down fences and acting the rowdy generally.

All who have been elected members of the Musical Association are requested to attend the next meeting, Saturday evening, Nov. 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

Who will start a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements at this place. Such a shop is badly needed in this section of Pennsylvania.

The new car shop buildings were the great object of attraction on Sunday last. Everything passed off quietly, however. The police was on hand.

The water pipes have been laid to the new depot. When the heaters arrive and are put in there will be some prospect of its occupation—not before.

If this is a borrowed paper you are reading, drop it. Your neighbor don't pay his money to lend to you. Besides, you can get the paper yourself for $2 a year.

If you want to buy a farm, a house and lot, or a building lot, you can be accommodated at this office. We have some cheap and desirable properties for sale.

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, what is of it, and we know of only about a mile partly graded, in Perry county, will be sold at public auction, in Philadelphia, on the 21st of December.

We hope our friends in the different sections of the county will send us the news of their respective neighborhoods. We desire to make the JOURNAL interesting to its readers in consequence of its local character.

House wanted—A gentleman with a small family desires to procure a residence in Huntingdon. He would prefer a small house with six or seven rooms. Apply to JOURNAL office or box 234, Huntingdon, Pa.

A man, whose name we have been unable to learn, was caught between two cars, on the "long siding," above the Broad Top cut, on Saturday last, and dangerously hurt. He was engaged in coupling at the time of the accident.

It has been currently reported that the typhoid fever is raging in the soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville. We are requested to say that this is not the case. There have been several cases but all have recovered or are recovering.

In Lock township, Juniata county, a father, named Campbell, shot his son's dog for worrying his hogs, whereupon the son watched his chance and set the father's house and barn on fire and followed the old gentleman, the better part of a day, to shoot him. Barnum ought to have this "happy family."

PERSONALS.

Frank Isenberg is a lively walker.

Our Paul says he has the epizootic.

Mike Moore will be hung to-day, Wednesday.

Prof. Sanderson has his scholars under good control.

Blair & Nicholson publish their card in another column.

Lew Port's livery horses have the epizootic in a mild form.

Mod. Massey, Esq., our champion hunter killed two deer on Saturday.

W. A. Orbison, Esq., superintends the erection of the new car shops.

Judge Dean dispatched business at lightning speed during the late court.

Flood, the tobacco man, knows how to do the genteel thing by the printers.

Messrs. Wattson & Davis have sold out their store in West Huntingdon.

Brother Cornman has the biggest Greeley beet out. It is a representative beet!

Capt. Burchinell has retired from the field and gone into winter arrangements.

Frank Isenberg, (he of Henry & Co.,) talks of visiting Atchison, Kansas, in a few days.

Messrs. Lightner and Myton take charge of their respective offices on the first of December.

George Wells intends starting an omnibus. He has more enterprise than a dozen old fogies.

Col. Thomas A. Scott emphatically denies that he is a candidate for the office of United States Senator.

George W. Cornelius, of Shirley township, has been appointed mercantile appraiser for the coming year.

Capt. Brice X. Blair intends to look in upon Fort Lyon, Kansas, in a week or two. Beware of big snow drifts, man!

Brainerd, late of the Tyrone *Herald*, has received promotion. A "position in the Altoona Custom House," is what the *Standard* calls it.

David Watson, of Hollidaysburg, and David McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, are the members of the Centennial Board of Finance from this Congressional district.

Our Harry, who had some trouble the other day, in starting a fire in our Morning Glory, says that it is a misnomer, and should be called the "Morning Sorrow."

Holmes has sold the Tyrone *Blade* to a gentleman named Stroop, who has changed its name to the Tyrone *Democrat* and will publish it in the interest of the Democratic party.

A few days ago a four year old son of Samuel Kochendaffer, of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, was kicked in the head by a horse, and so injured that he died the following day.

H. C. Madden, Esq., entered upon the duties of his office the first week of Court. It will take him some time to shake off the native diffidence but it will all disappear eventually Have confidence, friend.

Harry J. McAteer, whilom passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad and member of the legislature from this district, has received an appointment on the Texas Pacific railroad. His headquarters will be at Marshall, Texas.

A drunken fellow, named Charley Fisher fell against a red hot stove, in the outer office of the Broad Top depot, on the evening of the 21st inst., and upset it and set the building on fire. The fire was speedily quenched and the fellow hustled out.

Dennis Creeley, an old and eccentric individual, of Celtic extraction, who has made his home in the engine house, at the Broad Top cut, for some years, died on Thursday evening last. His remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery on Friday afternoon.

Here are the Tyrone lecturers for the coming season: Hon. George S. Boutwell, Hon Thomas Fitch, Gen. J. K. Hawley, Mrs. Mary Livermore, and George MacDonald. These names are hard to beat, and ought to make the Juneauta course a decided success.

Horace Greeley Vines, Esq., an employee in the JOURNAL office, started east, on Saturday last, to be wedded to the "girl he loves best," and ere this time he has joined the Benedictine army. May he always be as happy as a big sunflower, with innumerable little *vines* creeping about his domicil.

The stockholders of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, on the 7th inst re-elected the old board of directors for the ensuing year, namely, B. B. Hamlin, M. M. Logan, S. H. McCoy, J. W. Webber, J. S. McCord, C. W. Ashcom, S. W. Norton, S. J. Brisbin, J. K. Rhodes, Anthony Sando, F. D. Stevens, W. H. Ewing and W. H. McClelland. The directors subsequently elected S. H. McCoy of Granville, President; Col. J. K. Rhodes, of Newton Hamilton, Secretary, and M. M. Logan, of Huntingdon, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are pleased to learn that the present term of this sterling institution is among the most prosperous in its history. A larger number of boarders are in attendence than at any time since the war. Indeed the number is limited only by the capacity to entertain them. Though the winter term will not begin until the 16th of December, there are already nearly twenty applications from new pupils for admission as boarders. Those of our readers who desire admission as boarders must make early application, or they cannot be received.

At the commencement of this term twenty three teachers were employed. An additional music teacher was engaged a few weeks since making five teachers in the music department and twenty-four teachers in all. These facts speak volumes in favor of the excellent management and superior facilities of this leading institution of our State for the education of young ladies. If you want a catalogue send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WARRIORSMARK ITEMS.—A friend writes us from Warriorsmark, under date of Nov. 21st, 1872, and says: "I have not much in the shape of news. The several contractors on that portion of the Lowisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad, (from Tyrone to Pennsylvania Furnace) are pushing the work on rapidly and will no doubt have it graded by the 1st of April next. Last evening the hands were paid off at this point. They retired in good order and with merry hearts; wages two dollars per day. This road passes through a rich section of the country. We have an excellent market for everything the farmer can produce. Men of capital would do well to visit this point before investing elsewhere. A mill would do well here and is much needed; there being none within three miles of this place. Many other branches of business might be started up and carried on successfully."

LITERARY NOTICES.—A splended illustrated article on "New ways in the old dominion," opens SCRIBNER's for December. Mr. Sterns, who in one of the earliest numbers of the MONTHLY so pleasantly described the "Street Venders of New York," here gives us "A peep at the bird-Shop," a peep to which we are helped by the graphic pencils of Kappes and Bolles. There is, too, a bright little illustrated paper on "Mother Goose;" and the second installment of Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle" is accompanied by another charming picture by Miss Halloch. Among the notable features of this number are "Stories of the Irish Smugglers," by Froude the historian: a lively account of "A Tramp with Tyndall" among the Alps; a capital story by Miss Isabella T. Hopkins, author of "Miss Marigold's Thanksgiving," entitled, "One of Miss Widgery's Evenings." This, too, has a flavor af Thanksgiving. Mr. Conway's remarkable essay on "The Demons of the Shadow" is concluded; also Mrs. Oliphant's admirable novel, "At His Gates," which will be at once issued in book-form by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The poets of this number are Robert Buchanan, Rose Terry, R. R. Bowker, and Hiram rich. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland discusses "Our English Visitors," "The Rascals of Wall Street," and "good Manners." The Old Cabinet shows that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home. The Home and Society papers are on Monday Payments; The Picturesque in Tresses; The Chairs of Society, etc In Culture and Progress there is a notice of "Froude on the American Platform," etc., etc. Nature and Science contains a large number of interesting paragraphs; and "Etchings" consists of the illustrated "Story of Arion" by Thomas Dunn English.

The January number of SCRIBNER will contain contributions from William Morris, william C. Bryant, Bret Harte, George MacDonald, with other striking and popular features.

Peters' Musical Monthly completes its Tenth Volume with the December number, and it is doing Mr. Peters but simple justice to state that his excellent magazine is improving with age. It was *good* years ago, when it first made its appearance, and it has been steadily improving until the present time, when it can only be pronounced *perfect*, and indispensable to every lover of music.

The December number, price 30 cents, contains three Ballads, a Christmas Song, an Anthem, a Four-hand piece, as played at Theodore Thomas' Orchestral Concert and three splendid Piano Pieces, any single piece being worth in sheet music form more than Mr Peters asks for the entire lot.

Giving so much *really good music* for such a small sum, it is no wonder that PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY has hosts of friends among our music loving people. Those who have seen it will, of course, renew their subscription for the coming year; others, less fortunate, should send the Publisher, J. L. PETERS, 599 Braeaway, New York, $1, and secure the last four numbers as sample copies, or $3 for a year's subscription.

SURVEYING A NEW AND IMPORTANT RAILROAD ROUTE.—New railroads are springing into existence all round us. Among those building are the Peach Bottom (running through York, Lancaster, Chester and other counties), the Berks County railroad, the Lancaster and Quarryville, the Harrisburg and Potomac, the South Mountain (with termini at Rockville, this county, and Hamburg, Berks), the Columbia and Port Deposit and the Mechanicsburg and Dillsburg. From the Shippensburg *Sentinel* we learn that a few days ago a corps of engineers appeared in that place to make a survey of a proposed route from the coal fields of Somerset county and the coal regions of Broad Top to Philadelphia. The road is being built by the authority of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the "State Line and Juniata railroad company," approved April 5, 1870, together with supplemental enactments of May 18, 1871 and March 6, 1872. The company intend to construct and equip the main line of its railroad, extensions of the main line and branches of the same, lying along the east of Licking creek, in Fulton county. The main line commencing at a point on the Maryland line, where the said line crosses Licking Creek in the southwest corner of Franklin county and by way of Licking Creek valley, and the extension of the said main line eastwardly through the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Bucks county, at a point on the Delaware river at or near Morrisville, in said county, in length about 198 miles, as now located by the company. Cumberland county is not mentioned in the route, yet Shippensburg is marked in the line upon the map. From that place the line takes an easterly course through Pine Grove and thence to York.

It is the purpose of the company to construct a double track, narrow gague (three feet) railroad, from the bituminous coal-fields in Somerset county, and the semi-bituminous coal regions known as "Broad Top" in Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton counties, to Philadelphia. The main line, with its branches, will be about 225 miles in length. This road will reach the vast fields of coal and iron deposits, west of the Tuscarora mountains, by a shorter and cheaper route than now exists. Besides the mineral deposits in the localities above mentioned, the entire country traversed by this railroad is the richest agricultural district, and the most densely populated in the state.

The company expect to build the road on a loan of $4,000,000, secured by first and only mortgage, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in gold semi-annually, clear of state and United States taxes, on the first day of April and October.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

[Reported by R. M'DIVITT, Esq.]

COURT AFFAIRS.—SECOND WEEK.—Matthew Hamilton vs. The Juniata Valley Fire Insurance Company.

This was an action to recover $667, the amount of insurance on a barn and its contents, consisting of a quantity of grain, in Hopewell township, which was destroyed by fire, in July 1871, the policy having been issued on the 14th of the same month. The defence consisted in the alledged failure of the plaintiff to comply with the conditions set forth in the policy, by the suppression of, or refusal to disclose certain material facts which must have been known to the applicant.

The Jury, after an absence of 22 hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $330. Petrekin & Massey for the plaintiff. Speer & Fleming for defendant.

Bunting, Durborrow & Co., vs. Lee T. Wilson.

This was an action to recover a claim of $3137, against the firm of W. H. Ake & Co., and instituted against the defendant as a member of the firm. The defense consisted in the denial of any identity with the firm, on the part of the defendant.

Verdict for defendant. Blair for plaintiff, Speer & Co., for defendant.

SENTENCED.

Elishua P. M'Conahy, convicted of larceny, and Moses Hardy, who plead guilty to the same offense, were each sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and four months in the Western Penitentiary.

Wm. Port, charged with larceny and who plead guilty to the charge, was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

The case of Maria Montgomery, alleged insanity, was referred till the argument court on the 2d of January.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

BUSINESS ON BROAD TOP.—DUDLEY PA., Nov. 23, 1872.—*Editor Journal:*—The subscriber noticing with regret that no one appears to be interested in collecting news for your paper takes upon himself the heavy responsibility of writing a letter in order that you may know what he thinks of matters and things in the county in general and on Broad Top in particular. The subscriber has only lately called at Broad Top and he cannot be expected to tell a great deal about it; but what he does know he will attempt to tell.

He finds Broad Top to be apparently on the decline—for the present at any rate. Work is dull. Families are moving away. The number of empty houses, the quiet and desolate appearance of things generally, remind one of many parts of the South in war times. Coalmont, once famous, appears now almost deserted. Powelton, perched upon a hill, is almost given over to the owl and bat. Crawford and Friendship are dolefully quiet. Broad Top City, Dudley and Barnettstown are the only villages that keep up appearance; and all have empty dwellings.

Things are so desperately dull that it is hard to get up any excitement of any kind. An occasional fight, ending in a broken pate or two, scarcely elicits a passing remark. The barber goes after the nocturnally noisy boys with a stone in each hand, and his next neighbor scarcely hears of it. A boy shoots through a store door and hits another boy, and the latter only responds by harder kicks against the door. Why all Broad Top was scarcely able to muster a single suit at the last court; and that is something so new for Broad Top as almost to deserve special mention in the Presidents next message.

Nor do more peaceful and social movements meet with greater publicity. Mr. Everett gets up a singing class in Dudley—and none but its thirty members think of attending or visiting it. Mr. Glenn forms a similar class at Broad Top City and Dudley don't hear of it. The members of the Broad Top Band scarcely muster ever enough to learn a new piece. The Dudley Literary Society is reorganized, enrolling among its members the illustrious names of Cæsar, Brutus, Cicero, Demosthenes, Archimedes and Diogenes,—and scarce Dudley knows where it holds its meetings.

Wherefore this dullness? Broad Top depends upon the coal business. If large quantities of coal are not being steadily sent away, trade languishes. There must be a demand for coal. There must be motive power to take away the coal. And there must be men to dig coal. These are three requisites to the preservation of life and active business on Broad Top, where coal exists in large quantities. Generally one of them is wanting; and generally business is dull. The people now attribute all their ills to the management or mismanagement of the H. & B. T. R. R.; and lately it has been in the fault. At one time bridges are down and cars can't run. At another tanks or pipes are frozen or a laborer has broken a pipe and engines cannot obtain water. At another time engines are worn out or in shops for repairs, and cars enough cannot be supplied, nor coal shipped away. When the road is supplied with new engines, there is soon a general breaking up of things; and in half a week, four engines, are bursted or broken. The people blame the railroad and its managers, and all are hoping and praying that the P. R. R. will take charge of the road.

But the people are much in fault. Let the road be well managed, in good order and cars plenty, and let orders for coal roll in until the half of them could not be filled, and it would not be two months until there would be a strike. Work would all be stopped, all business would be paralized, men would lie for weeks idle. And when at last they chose again to go to work there would be little work to do. The orders would have been taken to other mines to be filled. The cars would have been taken to other railroads in distant parts of the State. Coal could not be taken away even though orders were plenty. Anxious though men might be to work there would be little to do; and we should see them still, as we see them now, getting but half work and complaining of the hard times.

From what has been said the reader may form a conclusion as to way Broad Top is, has been and is likely to be so much duller and poorer than it should be. There are other reasons, which may be spoken of at another time. Are men reasoning creatures? Some of them are, most of them are not.

SUBSCRIBER.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

A COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.—The Board of Commissioners tendered a complimentary supper to George Jackson, Esq., the retiring member of the Board, at the Exchange hotel, on last Monday evening, which passed off very pleasantly. Quite a number of speeches were made and the retiring gentleman had a right to feel highly complimented by the voluntary tributes to his efficiency as a public officer. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to the landlord for his kind and bountiful entertainment. At an early hour the party dispesred to their several homes to dream pleasant dreams.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—On last Tuesday, while John S. Warfel, Esq., of Henderson township, was attending court as a juror, his house caught fire from a stove pipe, and was entirely consumed, together with a great part of the contents. At the time the fire broke out there were no men about the house, and by the time the male portion of the family were called from the fields the fire had such headway that it was impossible to control it. The property was insured to the amount of $1700.

HUNTINGDON AND RROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*	TONS,
for the week ending Nov. 23, 1872	7,248
Same date last year	7,215
Increase for week	33
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	276,858
Same date last year	292,662
Decrease for year 1872	15,804

FAMILIES and retailers who want to sip or sell a pure article of Tea, should send their orders to Blair & Nicholson, Tea Dealers, No. 153 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Nicholson, with an experience in the business of more than twenty years, has gained the reputation of being one of the best Tea tasters in the city.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED by the use of the Elastic Truss. Dr. Dunn will be at the Morrison House, this borough, Saturday and Monday next, the 23th and 25th of November, where he will be prepared to treat cases of Hernia Prolapsus Uteri, with the most effectual Truss now in use. No charge will be made for advice or examination. Dr. Dunn, Agent for the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

PERSONS traveling will find it to their advantage and health, to use Dr. Wenger's Restorative and Blood Purifier. It is an excellent preventive and affords ample protection from attacks that so frequently originate in change of seasons and climate. It also counteracts the effects caused by imbibing impure and unwholesome water.

The special attention of the afflicted is invited to E. F. Hunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, advertised in this issue—this article is one of his specialities, long established and favorably known for its Medical properties. Try it. nov20 2w.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

COAL.—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, wholesale and retail. Office, at the sign of the Indian, on Fourth street. A. B Flood, near Union Depot. [nov.13,'72tf.

THE GUSS-WHARTON LIBEL CASE—CHARGE OF THE COURT.—*Gentlemen of the Jury:* The defendant, H. S. Wharton, is indicted for libel. The first count in the indictment is "for writing, publishing, and exhibiting a libel," and the second, for "publishing and exhibiting" alone.

Our law defining the offence, and prescribing the penalty, is in these words: "If any person shall write, print, publish, or exhibit any malicious or defamatory libel, tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is living, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine, etc., or undergo an imprisonment, &c., or either or both, at the discretion of the court." The essence of the offence consists in the *malice* of the publication, or, in the *intent* to defame the reputation of another. If the publication, which is claimed to be libellous, on its face, tends to expose a man to the contempt, scorn, or ridicule of his fellows, the presumption is that it is malicious, and at one time the law did not stop to consider in any case whether the charge published was true or false; the only question asked was, "What is its tendency? Does it tend to expose the object of it to contempt or scorn, or to bring him into ridicule. If it does, then it is libellous; it will provoke the party injured, his friends, and his family, and, acting under this provocation, they will seek revenge, which will result in breaches of the public peace." The public peace is of more importance, said the law, in such cases, than the publication of the truth, therefore the publication of the truth is libellous and must be prohibited by penalties. The Commonwealth, in self-protection, considered society the aggrieved party, not the person libelled, and visited the penalty on him who indirectly broke the law by telling the truth. The reason for this it seems to us is indisputable. A man may have the right to tell the truth, as he has the right to build and carry on a slaughter house, but, as a member of society, for the sake of the public, he must exercise these rights in such way that they are not pernicious. If, by exercising the right to tell the truth, the peace of society is made to suffer, then for the general good he must refrain from the exercise of that right. So, if a man by erecting a slaughter house on his own ground endangers the health of society, he must refrain from the exercise of that right. Without exception such was the law at one time; it did not stop to consider in any case whether the publication was true or false. But long before any legislation on the subject by the framers of our Constitution, the courts to some extent began to relax this rigid rule. The very nature of our republican institutions forced them to do it, so it was allowed that the truth might be given in evidence to rebut the presumption of malice, when the publication tended to show the unfitness of a candidate for office. It was also allowable to give in evidence the truth of and concerning the official acts of public bodies and public officers; and in communications to the appointing powers stating the incapacity of the office holder. But the clause in our Bill of Rights, which neither Legislature nor Judiciary can in any way abridge, now declares that in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or of men acting in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. Under this provision, the publication of that, concerning a candidate, which shows him to be either an immoral man or intellectually unfit for a position of public trust, is matter proper for publication, and if there is an intention to inform the people, the publisher can give in evidence the truth of the charge, to rebut the presumption of malice. It is claimed by the defendant in this case that the offence charged as libellous was, under the circumstances which existed at the time, matter proper for public information; that it was true, therefore not malicious.

The following is a copy of the publication laid as libellous in the indictment:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The following is a copy of a paper filed with the school board of Huntingdon borough, containing charges of such grave importance, against a man who is before the people for a high and responsible office, that it is due, right, and proper to lay this paper before you so that you and all good citizens may be made acquainted with one who seeks for places of trust. Several other charges of the same nature are openly made and will be substantiated under oath. It is only necessary to add that a man who would grossly insult the daughters of our fallen soldiers and strive to lead them in the 'path of shame is only fit to rot in a felon's cell."

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

"To Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent—Sir: I, the mother of Lydia Ann Pope, do hereby make application for the discharge from custody, care and control which you now posses by authority of the act entitled "An act to provide for the continuance and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, 1867. In fertherance whereof, I hereby append the following statement of facts, with signature and affidavit thereto."

"STATEMENT.

"The above named Lydia Ann Pope was born on the 28th day of April, 1859, and was a resident of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvnia, when application for admission to school was made, and is at this time a pupil in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville, Pa. And I further declare that my reasons for asking for the discharge of said child are: That my older daughter, Louisa, now 17 years past, when on a visit to the school last May, to see her sister, the said Lydia Ann was grossly insulted by the principal, Professor A. L. Guss, he having locked her in his office, and after failing to carry out his designs, attempted to bribe her not to reveal the matter to me. Therefore, I am unwilling to have another daughter in the hands of said principal. And further, that I now have in my possession ample means for her education and maintenance.

her
RACHEL X POPE.
Witness: J. O. MURRAY. mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 30th day of July, 1872. JOHN O. MURRAY, J. P.

Now, gentlemen, you will consider the charge contained in this publication. Does it charge an offence which tends to bring the prosecutor into contempt? If the prosecutor decoyed a young girl into his office, and there grossly insulted her; if the communication to the public of such an offence does not expose him to contempt, indignation and scorn, we are at a loss to know what would. The morals of a community would be low indeed if the commission of such an act did not expose the perpetrator to contempt. It has not been claimed here by the defendant that such was not its tendency. It has also been both proven and admitted that the defendant published the libel in question; that he distributed it; that the prosecutor, A. L. Guss, is named in it, and that it refers to him and to him alone. The only questions for your consideration are, 1st, Was it, under the circumstances which then existed, a matter proper for publication? 2nd, If so, was it true?

The circumstances under which it was published are, from the evidence on both sides, about as follows:

Delegates to a Convention called by the Republican party of Huntingdon county were to be elected on Saturday, the 10th day of August last, and they, the delegates so elected, were to meet together in Huntingdon, on the 13st day of August, that is, on the following week, and, among other things, they were to place in nomination a candidate for Congress from Huntingdon county, which county is one of the four counties of the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. This nomination was of course subject to the decision of the District Convention or Conference.

At that time the defendant and the prosecutor were both Republicans and both rival candidates for the nomination of Huntingdon county. Each strove to secure the preference of his party in the selection of delegates. Both, so far as appears from the evidence, were regarded by a large portion of the people of the county, as men of standing and respectability. The prosecutor, A. L. Guss, was principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Cassville, a position, whether technically a State office or not, is one recognized by the State and supported by the State, for the maintenance and education of these wards of the nation, the children of those who have died in the service of the country. From the very nature of the case the position of the principal of such an institution was one of responsibility, and he who holds it ought to possess learning, ability and a high moral character. It is but fair to presume that, when such a position was conferred upon Prof. Guss by those in authority, when they entrusted to him such an immense power for good or for evil, gratitude to the dead who had laid down their lives for the good of the State, as well as fidelity to their public trusts, induced them to scrutinize carefully the qualifications of Prof. Guss. We say it is fair to presume that the position which the prosecutor holds was conferred upon him because those in authority deemed him trustworthy and capable. This position he held from 1865 until last August, and he still holds it.

Mr. Wharton was a merchant, a business man of this place, and from the fact that he presented himself as a candidate for Congress, it is but fair to presume that he enjoyed the confidence of his friends, and in a large measure, the esteem and respect of the public. The office held by Prof. Guss was one requiring the highest degree of faithfulness. It required moral purity of no ordinary stamp. Both aspired to a high political office and asked of the people an expression of their preference. To properly fill the office, the people desired candidates of at least integrity and faithfulness in the discharge of the duties of the office, and anything which tended to indicate a lack of moral character was a matter proper for public information. Any one, with an honest desire to inform the public of any fact which rendered either of them unfit to represent the people, and thus prevent the public from being deceived, could publish for the information of the public, that fact, and might, even though it brought a candidate into disrepute, or exposed him to contempt, give in evidence the truth of the matter published. Such a publication, under such circumstances, becomes more important than the preservation of the public peace. The truth, though it might incite to brawls, is necessary, when the failure to tell it might result in the selection of an unworthy officer

The circumstances having been then what both the Commonwealth and the defendant say they were, was this publication such an one as was proper for public information? It is for you to judge. If it was true, it seems to us that it was proper for publication. If a man, entrusted with the education of children, is lewd in his conduct, lecherous in his propensities; if he cannot restrain his lascivious desires in the presence of a young girl of seventeen; if neither the laws of God nor proper self-respect, nor a due regard for the future welfare of a young girl could restrain him, it was proper that the public should know it. They might very fairly infer that one who had been false to his trust in this respect could not withstand the temptation which surround a Congressman at Washington.

If were it proper for public information it would not be material that Mr. Wharton published it. It is true he was a rival candidate, and the result of the publication might be gratifying to his personal aspirations; still, that would be only the indirect result of the publication of that which was proper for public information. The public, on being informed by no matter whom, would refuse to select Mr. Guss because of his unfitness. If, mingled with the desire to inform the public of his rival's faults, there was on the part of Mr. Wharton a selfish desire to mount to office, on the scorn and contempt which would befall his rival, however much we might be inclined to question his Christian spirit, we cannot dispute his right to give to the public proper information; in no view of the case can his right under the Bill of Rights be abridged; this it seems to us is the only reasonable construction of this provision.

Then was it true? You will observe that one of the phrases in the libel contains the allegation that Prof. Guss committed other offences than the one charged. Still the charge specifically set out in the indictment is contained in the affidavit. All that precedes the affidavit is but comment on that which follows, and the malice which induced the publication of the affidavit, if malice there was, is really indicated by that publication, and that alone. If the charges contained in the affidavit were true, it would fairly warrant the inference in the prefatory remarks that the prosecutor had been guilty of other offences of a like nature. Nor would the prosecutor be much better off if the one distinct charge only were true. The public would likely draw conclusions for themselves. If Prof. Guss had been guilty of this specific charge it would lead the defendant and the public to the conclusions which precede the affidavit. The injury to Prof. Guss was the publication of the affidavit. Then, confining our attention to the affidavit, was the matter proper for public information, and was it true?

We do not agree with the counsel for the defendant that the defendant is responsible only for his belief as to the truth of the affidavit; that because he found an *ex parte* affidavit containing an allusion to the reputation of another; that he believed it to be true and published it, and is therefore justified. That affidavit might have been made for a proper purpose, laid before the proper authorities, for a purpose perfectly proper at the time; that of getting the other daughter of Mrs. Pope out of the school; but it was in no sense a judicial ascertainment of guilt, nor of itself any evidence sufficient to warrant its publication. The defendant must show reasons more satisfactory than the mere existence of an affidavit, and its having been filed for a particular purpose, to justify its publication.

You should consider dispassionately this evidence. The great enemy to impartial judgment is a feeling of sympathy for or of prejudice against one or the other of the parties. You should banish everything of this kind. Carefully weigh the testimony. Bring to bear upon it your common sense and sound judgment, and, without hesitation make up a verdict. The charge, you will bear in mind, alleged in the libel is one easily made. Any lewd or wicked woman who desires to injure the reputation of a man, or to extort money from him, can make such a charge, and the subject of the charge often has no means of refuting it but by an appeal to his own reputation for purity; and so, on the other hand, you will bear in mind that indecent assaults of this nature are not made in public, in the presence of witnesses, and as to the main fact, its truth most generally depends upon the testimony of the party accusing. In view of the nature of the offence, and the special circumstances of this case, the Commonwealth relies on the testimony of Prof. Guss contradicting the statement of Louisa Pope, and on circumstances going to contradict or render her story improbable.

The defendant claims that he not only had ground for believing the charge true which he published, but that it is true, in fact, and calls to the witness stand Louisa Pope. You will remember her testimony; she states that she had been a pupil at this school, and, having arrived at the graduating age, she left it in February 1871. That she went back afterwards, on a visit; that last May Prof. Guss called upon her mother, in this town, and asked that she, Louisa, could go over with him to Cassville; that her mother was about to let her go, but, owing to something said by Mrs. Wise, she declined the next morning to permit her to go; that on the following week, on Tuesday, Prof. Guss called again, and again desired to take her over, and that she consented because of the fact that she was then to have company, and that she did go over in the spring wagon while Prof. Guss rode in a carriage, and that, the next day, desiring to visit her relative in Hares Valley, she went to the garden where Prof. Guss was working and asked his permission to with her sister and Miss. Cramer to her relative: that Prof. Guss replied that he was too busy, she should come to his office before dinner, that he would then hear what she had to say; that she went into his office just before dinner,—he was writing some at the table,—some books was on his table which she took down and was reading, and after a while he quit writing, turned around in his chair, asked her to come to him, and asked her what she wanted, and on her telling him he said 'very well', and took her by the hand and tried to pull her down on his lap; that she jerked loose from him and went to the door and found it locked; that he told her to be afraid, and she said she was not afraid but wanted out; that he then asked her if she could keep a secret; that she supposing it was something that had happened at the school, said 'yes;' that he then said some words to her; that she went to the door and said "Mr. Guss I want out; that he said 'oh, Louisa, I didn't mean any harm,' and she replied "Mr. Guss, I took it as harm"; that he said some more words and exposed a portion of his person and tried to put his hands up her clothes; that she told him that if he did not leave her out she would call for help, he then opened the door and she went to Mrs. McManama's room and told her all about it. She further states that she went over to her relatives, returned to the school, and that on the Saturday following she, in company with Prof. Guss, some of his teachers, and a scholar, started home in a spring wagon, came back to this town on Saturday and got out of the wagon at the Franklin House; and that, then and there, Prof. Guss asked her to keep the matter a secret, and said that if she would not reveal it he would give her money whenever she wanted it, but that she refused to keep the secret and went home and told her mother.

This is her statement, gentlemen. It is flatly denied by Prof. Guss himself, who, under oath, asserts in the most positive manner that it is false as to the material part,—as to what took place in the room. You have heard his statement on the stand under oath; as also the testimony of Mr. Rindlaub, his gardener, who states that he went into the room that morning for the purpose of calling on Prof. Guss to get some money for one Mr. Curfman, whom they owed for potatoes; that he left Curfman in the hall, went in, and obtained $4.00 went out and gave it to Carfman, and came back again to the office; and that he heard Louisa then ask permission of Prof. Guss to go and see her relative in Hares Valley with her sister and Miss. Cramer, and that he Prof. Guss, merely nodded consent. This is what is testified to by Mr. Rindlaub; and his credibility is attacked by the defendant: who claims he is mistaken as to one particular, that instead of Curfman's standing in the hall, he was standing at his team, and adduces further his failure to recollect any other circumstance of that day than this isolated and particular fact; compared with the minute account he gives of this fact. Then you have the testimony of Mrs. McManama who testified yesterday evening that Louisa did not come to her room and tell her what occurred as stated by Louisa. Mrs. McManama on account of sickness in her family, and in the school, left this morning, and the defendant's counsel state that when she was on the stand last night they did not know, and Dr. Guss states that he did not tell them before she left, of what he proposed to swear to. They called Dr. Guss, who testifies that he was visiting Mrs. McManama through part of April, the whole of May, and part of June, while she was ill, and that he remembers of calling upon her one day in May, and that while there she was called out of the room; that conversation took place at the door, and that Mrs. McManama came back and stated to him that the Pope girl had made a complaint that Prof. Guss had insulted her. You will remember what is urged by the Commonwealth in rebuttal, that, while the Doctor has made an entry in his diary of a visit to Mrs. McManama on the 12th of May and on the 18th, there are no visits recorded as of the intervening days. You will remember what is urged by the Doctor in explanation, that Mrs. McManama being a friend of his, he did not enter or charge for visits made to her which were not absolutely necessary. The Commonwealth further called Miss. Hissong and other witnesses whose names we do not remember, to contradict Louisa's statement as to what occurred at the Franklin House, that no opportunity could have occurred for such conversation as is claimed by Louisa to have taken place. Then it is urged, on the part of the defendant, in reply, that the conversation was brief, not said by Louisa to have been of any length, comparatively, and that the witnesses were busy in the bustle of preparing to get away, so that the conversation might easily have occurred without their having noticed it. Then you have what is asserted by the Commonwealth to be evidence of the improbability of her story,—the presence in the building of large number of pupils;—that the door was not secured and could not be secured so as to prevent entrance from the outside; that a designing man would not in such a place have attempted to commit such an offence as the one charged. You will also remember what is argued by the other side as to the lock on the door. The defendant alleges that the story of Louisa is to be believed, because her manner on the stand indicates candor. This is for you to judge, whether it was that of a truthful honest or that of a guilty, prevaricating, or false witness. Juries should judge of the credibility of witnesses from their manner as well as from other facts in the case. It is further urged here by the defendant that as to every material part of her statement she is corroborated, where corroboration is possible. That she went in the wagon, that she did ask permission, that she did return on Saturday, and that this interview between her and Prof. Guss might have occurred as she states. It is also urged by the defendant that the testimony of her Mother, of her Grandmother, and of Daughenbaugh, all corroborate her as to what took place when Prof. Guss visited her and invited her over. While they all contradict Prof. Guss in his statement that he was not there the week previous; you will remember what is urged by the Commonwealth, that this visit, referred to by these parties, was at some other time, not the week before, and that he could not have been there at that time. You will remember the evidence relating to the character for truth of the witness Louisa Pope. A number of witnesses on each side were called. Those on one side testify that she is of bad reputation for truth and veracity, while those on the other side who are acquainted with her testify that they have not heard any thing against her character for truth. You will remember what is argued by the defense that the witnesses who testify against her are all members of the school and can testify only to what they knew of her when she was much younger than now, and that they have not known her since, as have the witnesses for the defendant. You will remember what is urged on the part of the Commonwealth, that the defendant's witnesses are mostly relatives of Louisa, or those who have an interest in seeing her reputation sustained. It is claimed by the Commonwealth's counsel that a witness who falsifies in any material particular is not to be believed at all. This is correct, and if she willfully falsified in any particular she is unworthy of belief; but at the same time it does not necessarily render her unworthy of belief that she is mistaken in an immaterial point. She must have falsified in some material point.

We have not the time to go over the whole of the evidence. You have heard it all—give to every fact its due significance—reconcile the testimony of contradicting witnesses where reconciliation is possible; where you cannot reconcile, decide which is worthy of belief and so make up your verdict. Malicious and defamatory libellers should be punished, yet you should be exceedingly cautious that no verdict of a jury brands as a libeller one who publishes a *truth* that is *proper* for public information. The defendant is indicted for libel; if you have any reasonable doubt as to his guilt, that doubt should operate to his acquittal.

As to the rule governing the truth of the charge, we say to you that he must have had such grounds for believing it to be true as would induce a reasonable man to believe in its truth, before the presumption of malice is rebutted. It will not do to say that because a man is a candidate for office, therefore every flying report against him, every *ex parte* affidavit can be published with impunity. The defendant must, from the testimony, induce you to believe that it was true. It was necessary however, that he should show beyond all doubt that what is charged is true, for Prof. Guss is not here on trial for an offence, and your verdict is not conclusive as to the charge of his guilt. It only settles the question of the malice of the defendant, Mr. Wharton, in publishing it. We repeat, if you have any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, that doubt should operate to his acquittal. Then, there being no doubt that defendant published the words contained in the libel, do those words tend to defame the prosecutor, or bring him into contempt, hatred, or ridicule, with his fellows? If this be the tendency, which no one questions; then, are they true? If true; was it a publication proper for public information considering the circumstances under which it was made? If so, the defendant should be acquitted. If the defendant recklessly published an affidavit of and concerning Prof. Guss, which the weight of the evidence shows to be false, he is guilty, and you should so find in your verdict, without regard to consequences.

The counsel for the Commonwealth has submitted to us certain points on which he requests us to instruct you.

The first point is, "If the publication by the defendant is proven, and the matter published is believed by the jury to be both libellous and false, than the defendant is guilty in the manner and form in which he stands indicted."

We affirm this point, gentlemen, calling to mind what we have said on the subject in our general charge. [The counsel for the Commonwealth withdrew the second point.]

We now say to you that if you find the defendant guilty, you will in your verdict say nothing about the costs. If you find him not guilty you will determine whether the county, the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs, or you can divide the costs between them.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fresh arrival of new goods in the smokers' line, such as Segars, Pipes, Segar Holders of all grades, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, at Flood's Tobacco Emporium, near Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov20-tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is invited to Holiday Goods, comprising in part, Motto Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Toy Setts, &c. &c., advertised in this issue by A. J. Weidener, 38 S. Second Street, Philad'a.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., November 26, 1872.

	Wholesale	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 50 to 10 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 7 to 1 75
" red, "		1 65 to 1 70
RYE		85
CORN		50
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		65
Buckwheat		85

Marriages.

BURCHINELL—CUNNINGHAM.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of G. W. Ellis, Esq., No. 456, north 8th street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. James C. Clarke, Capt. Wm. K. Burchinell to Miss Mant. A. Cunningham, both of Huntingdon. No cards.

The happy couple will accept the congratulations and well wishes of the printers. May they always feel as happy as on the day of their nuptials.

McMATH—WIDNEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, November 13th, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. John P. McMath, of Blair's Mills, and Miss Ella Widney, of Nossville.

BARRICK—HICKS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. M'Henry, Mr. W. B. Barrick to Miss Sarah E. Hicks, both of this place.

SPARR—ENYEART.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. G. W. Dunlap, Mr. C. D. Sparr to Miss E. E. Enyeart.

WALL—PECK.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. L. Streamer, Mr. P. M. Hall, of Mapleton, Pa to Miss Mary J. Peck, of Blair county.

Deaths.

PIPER—On October 27th, 1872, near Newburg Jennie, daughter of J. and M. Piper, aged 3 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The loved of many hearts is gone;
The light of many eyes;
Her little race on earth is run;
Her home 's beyond the skies.

Short was her suffering time
And sweet is her reward;
Her soul has gone unstained by crime,
To be forever with the Lord.

Miscellaneous.

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY!—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept13-1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!!!

NEW STOCK. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE IRONSIDES, &C., &C., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Pat'd February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

A. R. STEWART & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept. 18, '72-3m.

Miscellaneous.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12.537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE. Pres't.
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner 42aplly.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS.

"CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

B. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Manufacturers, Phila.

Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

$12.25 per cwt.

WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

July31-3m*

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5 000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE

of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.

jly3-6m.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency in this place, for the purpose selling and purchasing real estate. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find our superior facilities for advertising a great advantage. *No charges will be made for advertising if no sale or purchase is effected.* Give us a call.

J. R. DURBOROW & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

A GOOD CHANCE.

50

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
For sale on
MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.

PIANOS:
$285, $300, $350, $400, up to $1000.

ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.

AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

Now is your time to buy a

A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

For prices and further information, write to or call on

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

June 5, 1872.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE,
No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.

March13,1872.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,
FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

by said State, and the lists duly filed in the proper district land office, be and the same are hereby confirmed, except so far as they may conflict with any adverse legal right existing at the passage of this act: *Provided, however*, That the State shall not receive more than ninty thousand acres, the quantity granted by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty two: *Provided also*, That such lands shall not be sold by said State for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and where settlements is made upon the same, preference in all cases shall be given to actual settlers at the price for which said lands may be offered.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

[General nature.—No. 116.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty five

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That when the offence charged be treason or a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges; and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges; and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs, the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel, or to individual jurors, for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[General nature.—No. 106.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall have the right to preempt and use public lands at the following stations in Florida on the line of telegraph belonging to said telegraph company, to wit: at the two ends of the cables on Sinabel island, the station at Punta Rasa, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Fort Myers, the points where the line of telegraph crosses the Caloosahtchie river, the station at Pine island, and the stations at Branch river, Bartow, and Tuckertown, each forty acres; such lands being public lands, and now actually used by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of the State of New York; *Provided*, That whenever any one of the smallest legal subdivisions at any one of the stations designated is less than forty acres, by reason of the land lying adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, or any bay or river, the said company shall pre-empt only such smallest fractional subdivision upon which the buildings and offices of the company are located.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

Farm and Household.

When Should a Farmer Sell His Produce?

One of the most successful farmers and merchants that ever lived in this vicinity—long since dead—is credited with having said that a farmer should sell his produce *as soon as it is ready for market*. The principal reason he gave was, that when the farmer held the produce over from one season to another, or even for a shorter period, that he then becamea speculator in addition to his being a producer, and that the two are inconsistent. The farmer raises his produce for the market, and when it is ready for it then is the time to sell. The money he realizes for a crop can always be used to an advantage in some other way than that of holding grain It requires the very finest mind to become a successful speculator.

A writer compares the educated merchant to Isaac Newton. He says the same understanding Newton had to calculate the motions of the stars, the merchant exerts in tracing the actions of the commercial people that fertilize the earth. His problems are the most difficult to solve, as the circumstances are not derived from the invariable laws of nature, while the systems of the geometricians are. The problems of the merchant depend upon the caprices of men, and upon the certainty or uncertainty of a thousand events. He takes in at one view the whole world, and directs his operations by an infinite variety of considerations, which it is seldom the province of the statesman or philosopher to estimate. Nothing must escape the trader. He must foresee the influence of the season upon the plenty, the scarcity and quality of commodities. He must know the effect of political affairs upon those of commerce, the changes which war or peace must necessarily occasion in the price, and direction of merchandise, in the quantity and choice of provisions, in the state of the markets in the cities and ports of the world. He must look to the stagnation or impetus that may be produced by the blocking up or opening of some channels of industry or wealth. He must learn the reciprocal connection there is between most branches of trade, and the mutual assistance they lend, by the temporary injuries they seem to inflict on each other. He must know the proper time to begin, and the time to stop, in all undertakings. In a word, he must possess the art of making all other nations tributary to his own, and to make his own fortune with that of his own country, or rather, to enrich himself by extending the general prosperity of mankind.

These are the objects which constitute the profession of the true merchant. If, then, these are the characteristics of the merchant, cannot every one see how much the farmer undertakes when he becomes both a farmer and a merchant—when he speculates on what he produces? We know a farmer of Fayette county who refused ten dollars per hundred for his hemp crop, because he said it was not enough and he would get more; but he was mistaken, and afterward sold the same crop for five dollars per hundred. He lost fifty per cent. of the price offered and one year's interest on the capital. In nine cases out of ten a farmer who holds his produce over will meet with a similar result. We are thoroughly convinced that the time to sell produce is when it is ready for market.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

Fattening Animals.

Numerous experiments have been made on geese, ducks, pigs, bees, &c., which go to prove that these animals accumulate much more fat than can be accounted for by the quantity present in the food. M. Florens had the bears in the Jardin des Plantes fed exclusively on bread, and they become excessively fat. Bees confined to a diet of purified sugar continue to produce wax, which strictly belongs to the group of fats. But, whatever its source, the excessive use of non-nitrogenous food, conjoined with inactivity, frequently leads to the deposit of an inordinate amount of oleaginous matter. This fact is illustrated by numerous instances both among the lower animals and among men. At Strasbourg the geese are fattened by shutting them up in darkened coops within a heated room, and stuffing them constantly with food. The high temperature lessens the escape of the heat, and thus favors the process. Here all the conditions for insuring obesity or resorted to, viz.: external heat, obscurity, inactivity, and the cramming of the animals with fattening food. A still greater refinement for pandering to the appetite is resorted to by Italians, who relish the fat of ortolan. To produce this in perfection the natural habits of the bird were watched, and, it having been found that it only takes food at the rising of the sun, they cheat the birds by producing an artificial sunrise. To effect this, the ortolans are placed in a dark, warm chamber which has but one aperture in the wall. Food being scattered over the floor, a lantern is placed at a certain hour in the opening, when the birds, misled by the dim light, at once commence feeding. The meal finished, the lantern is withdrawn and more food scattered about, when the ortolans sleep. Two or three hours having elapsed, and digestion being completed, the lantern is again made to throw its light into the apartment. The rising sun recalls the birds to the habit of again feeding, and they again sleep with returning darkness. This process is repeated several times in the twenty-four hours, and in a very short time the ortolan becomes literally a ball of fat, which strung on a wick, is said to make an excellent lamp.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

An Address by the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the National resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its shares of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy, that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence, can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Prest.
Lewis Waln Smith, Temporary Sec'y.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.*

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lenghthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of those forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

Beverly, Mass., July 18, 1869.

Dr. Radway:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetive, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

SURPRISING.

It is really surprising how rapidly

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

DR. WENGERT'S
MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.

For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.
Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm

has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE SAMSON OIL

need only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*

Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be use in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.

Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders

are considered the best now in use. *TRY THEM*

All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by

DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

☞James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.

July24,1872-1yr.

W. M. PIPER,
No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE
VOX JUBILANT
AND
VOX HUMANA.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF
REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miff
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in
STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weatherboarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.
Mens' Brogan Shoes
Mens' Kip Boots.
Mens' all Calf Boots.
Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.
Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders. WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(West end of the Diamond)
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

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LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,
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OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
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WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
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"NIAGARA"
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Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 00	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 3 20
5 57	8 08	Long Siding	8 53	3 12
6 10	8 24	McConnellstown	8 37	2 56
6 17	8 30	Pleasant Grove	8 30	2 50
6 30	8 45	Markiesburg	8 17	2 37
6 44	9 00	Coffee Run	8 01	2 24
6 52	9 07	Rough and Ready	7 53	2 17
7 05	9 20	Cove	7 40	2 04
7 10	9 24	Fishers Summit	7 35	2 00
A 7 30	A 9 44 L 9 54	Saxton	L 7 15	1 39
	10 10	Riddlesburg		1 22
	10 17	Hopewell		1 16
	10 34	Pipers Run		1 00
	10 52	Tatesville		12 42
	11 05	Bloody Run		12 29
	11 10	Mount Dallas		L 12 25
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 40	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 7 10	AR 1 25
7 55	10 15	Coalmont	6 55	1 10
8 00	10 20	Crawford	6 50	1 05
AR 8 10	AR 10 30	Dudley	LE 6 40	L 12 55
		Broad Top City		

☞Accommodation will run between Huntingdon and Saxton tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Dudley Car that connects with Accommodation, the same

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1872, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward.

STATIONS	AC'M.	MAIL.
		P. M.
Philadelphia	......	11.40
Baltimore	......	10.00
		A.M
Harrisburg	......	4.15
Lewistown	......	6. 3
Huntingdon	......	8.00
Mount Dallas	......	11 15
Ashcom	......	11.21
Lutzville	......	11. 6
Jameson	.	11.33
	A.M	
Bedford	7,30	11.50
		P.M.
Wolfsburg	7.42	12.02
Napier	7.50	12.10
Mann's Choice	8.03	1 .23
Sulphur Springs	8.11	12.31
Buffalo Mills	8.23	12.42
Londonderry	8. 9	12.48
Preston	8.48	1.00
Wills Creek	9.00	1.18
Bridgeport	9.03	1.25
Mt Sav Junction	9.50	1.53
Ar. Cumberland	10.05	2.08

Leave Eastward.

STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL
	P.M.	A. M.
Cumberland	5,10	9.25
Mt Savage Junc	5 25	9.50
Bridgeport	6.00	10.25
Wills Creek	6 03	10.28
Preston	6.15	10.39
Londonderry	6.33	10 56
Buffalo Mills	6.39	11.02
Sulphur Springs	6.50	11 13
Mann's Choice	6.58	11 20
Napier	7.11	11.31
Wolfsburg	7.19	11.39
Bedford	7.30	11.55
		P.M.
Jameson	......	12.02
Lutzville	......	12.09
Ashcom	......	12.14
Mount Dallas	......	12.25
Ar. Huntingdon	......	3.20
" Lewistown	......	5.00
" Harrisburg	......	7.20
" Baltimore	.....	11.50
		ni'ht
" Philadelphia	......	12.00

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. THROUGH PASSENGER	WESTWARD. WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD. MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBU'G ACCOM.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	6 15	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 07	11 59
5 14	6 23	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 00	11 53
5 22	6 31	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	3 52	11 47
5 31	6 38	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	3 44	11 40
5 45	6 50	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	3 32	11 29
6 04	6 09	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	3 15	11 16
6 14	7 18	12 21	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 08	11 09
6 21	7 26	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 02	11 04
6 36	7 40	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	2 50	10 54
6 43	7 48	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	2 43	10 49
6 54	7 58	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 30	2 34	10 42
7 00	8 06	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	2 29	10 37
7 05	8 10	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	2 26	10 34
7 25	8 30	1 30	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 10	10 20
P. M	A. M.	P. M	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 02 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 17 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 07 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 25 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after alt th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	NIAG'RA EX	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	6 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P. M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFF'LO EX	ACCOM'T'N.	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec, 20, 1871.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Monday, May 6th, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3 53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 5 45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4 30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8 20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8 00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5 33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6 55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

may15,'72.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry,—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y